The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,634.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

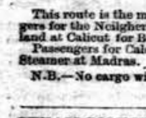
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

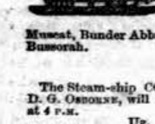
The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 3rd September 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	23
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Fao	23
„ Guadur	8	„ Bushire	25
„ Muscat	11	„ Linga	27
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Bunder Abbas	29
			Oct.
„ Linga	14	„ Muscat	1
„ Bushire	17	„ Guadur	3
„ Fao	18	„ Kurrachee	5
Arrive Bussorah	19	Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



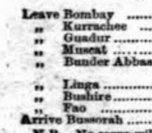
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	28		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		13	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

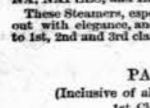
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Best Triestie Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for fill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 74.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Chairman—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Agent.

THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.

Medical Referee.

Surgeon J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—The entire profits divided amongst the holders of participating policies.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, in extinguishing the Premiums at a given date ; and afterwards in making the Policy payable during the Lifetime of the Assured ; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians. Without Profits.	Civilians. With Profits.	Military and Naval. Without Profits.	Military and Naval. With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,

Bombay Agent.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, and DELHI BANK CORPORATION (in Liquidation).—A further RETURN of EIGHT ANNAS per SHARE will be PAID to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the above Bank on application at this Office. JAMES WINDRAM,

Attorney for Liquidator.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st August 1870.

CAUSE DEARER and FEELING INCREASING. OTHER VERY LOW. *HAIE* WANTED SADLY. SEND. TRUST. EFFECT.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED their PARTNERSHIP. The business will be carried on by Mr. JAMES MORRIS, C.E.

JOSEPH POTTS.
J. MORRIS.

5 Church Lane, 1st August 1870.

NOTICE to the Consignees of the CARGO per barque CARAN TOUL, from Mauritius, to SEND OFF their BOATS for the delivery of the Cargo and Bills of Lading for countersignature, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Killon, at their risk and expense. Captain Killon will not be responsible for the Goods after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,

Agent, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship KINGSBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1870.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., Custom House Agents, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LETTS' MAP OF THE

SEAT OF WAR,

with packet of Indicating Dots,

Cash, As. 12 ; Credit, As. 14.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution :—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited,) Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company. C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of two thousand gallons of RAW LINSEED OIL, and one thousand gallons of BOILED LINSEED OIL, to be delivered as required, will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th September next.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 29th August 1870.

NOTICE.—CLOSING of COLABA CEMETERY.—Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R. E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Christian Burial-ground at Colaba is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and I hereby give Notice, that on and after 1st NOVEMBER 1870, it will NOT BE LAWFUL to BURY any CORPSE within the said CHRISTIAN BURIAL-GROUND. Whoever on and after 1st November 1870 shall bury any Corpse within the said Christian Burial-ground, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II of 1865, will be liable to a fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence.

By order and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 12th August 1870. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY the 14th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on MONDAY the 15th day of August 1870.

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Officiating Secretary.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 per Share, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1870.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 1st of September, at 4 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the last Ordinary General Meeting :—

"That Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof :—'There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the Transfer or Transmission of each Share such sum of money not exceeding Three Rupees as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.'"

By order of the Board,

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.

Agents at Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

„ Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Saint James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed,) were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow, the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,

G. H. FARRAN,

Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,

The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W.G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of ABKAREE and FERRY FARMS, and of the right of removing SAND from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate, will be HELD before the Collector of Colaba at Alibag, on the 15th September 1870 and following days.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 10th August 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, during his lifetime, on the 12th of May 1870, contracted to sell to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CAIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, all that piece of Ground, with the chawl or range of Buildings standing thereon, situate in Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed under Nos. 17 and 79, and registered under No. 739 ; and bounded on the east by the new Mody Bay Road, on the west by the Mody Street, on the north by the house of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Plantin, and on the south by the house of Dinshaw Shapoorjee Karanee. The said Jewajee Manockjee died without completing the said sale, and his executors have confirmed the same. All persons having any claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us, at our office, in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim that may be made thereafter.—Dated this 23rd day of August 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,

Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Association will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 1st September next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Association, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business :—

1st To receive the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2nd To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small cash balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3rd To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4th To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers and Papers of this Association should be deposited, and on what conditions if any.

5th To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE,

For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd July 1870.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—This little Press stands in the small space of 11 by 8 inches ; it is capable of printing a page 7 by 6 inches, and works so easily that it may be used upon a parlour table ; a type-chest accompanies it, containing about 2,500 types, neatly arranged in three drawers, with appropriate divisions ; a fourth drawer contains the furniture, inking table s, &c., consisting of two galley chases of sizes, reglet, side and foot sticks, quoins, &c., composing-stick, bodkin, forceps, mallet, shooting stick, planer, brush, and a small supply of printing paper. Complete ... ... Rs. 125

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, styles, &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six facsimiles may be produced by one operation ; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.

"Octavo," or Note size,	8⅞ by 6 inches	Rs. 15
"Quarto," or Letter size,	10½ by 9¼ inches	„ 25
"Folio," or Foolscap size,	13½ by 9¼ inches	„ 35

COPYING and CARBONIC PAPER may always be had in books suitable for the above.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bond, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS.

SEVENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

THE DERBY COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DUX COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 5 0
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8

A large assortment of the above always on hand. Also all the new styles in FANCY TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash: A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated		Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb. ; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.

„ 4 „ .... Pints.

„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. Good delivery.

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	Rs. 40 each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 „	„ 43 „
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 „	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	„

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.

David Corsar's Canvass.

Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.	
Do. Pints	„ 20	„
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42	„
Brandy „	„ 30	„
Sherry „	„ 25	„
Claret „	„ 23	„

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 17	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Old Cognac	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„

DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'

Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30	„
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24	„

J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'

herry	„ 18	„

REMINGTON & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,

AND OTHERS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :

44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND

BORDEAUX HOUSE

PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

INDIA HOUSE :

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

				Pts
CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs. 74 0	...
Do.	Quarts	36 0	19 8
Fine Sparkling	do.	32 0	17 8
Good do.	do.	27 0	14 8
MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Muscatel	do.	32 0	17 8
HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs.	25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER		42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER		34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER		34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER		26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER		23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	32 0	17 0
NUITS		26 0	...
MACON		21 0	...
CHABLIS		22 0	...

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 36 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

		Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs.	36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL ; an Invalid's Wine		30 0	...
BLACK SEAL ; a Dessert Wine		24 8	14 0
RED SEAL ; a very good Wine		18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC ; superior very Old Pale,	Black capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	28
„ Pale,	White capsule	25
RUM ; superior Old Jamaica		22
OLD TOM ; London Gin		21
WHISKY ; Irish		22
Scotch		22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		19

LIQUEURS.

		Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA ; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„	40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„	30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„	20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE SUB-LET, from an early date till 10th March next, House No. 136, MOUNT PLEASANT, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Unfurnished. Apply to Occupant.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SPENCER'S

PATENT MAGNETIC

PURIFYING

WATER FILTERS.

No. 1.........Rs. 20 | No. 2.........Rs. 28 | No. 3.........Rs. 38

No. 1, covered with basketwork.........Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowall.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.

SILVER „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET ; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRIES for Land and Bank of Bombay shares at rates quoted. Market closed with an upward tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nom. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	585
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
41,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	124
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,530
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,045
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,075
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	800
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,980
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,480
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	820
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,850
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250p*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,250
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	540
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000xd.
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,350
1,000	5,000	2,000	20 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
160	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	80
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
	5	19½	...	Do. China	1
	200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	695
	3,500	2,447	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	15
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	350
Rs 10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
" 10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	222

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Aug. 27.)

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has declined 1/16d. during the week, and rates have a still further downward tendency.

FREIGHTS have declined about 2s. 6d. per ton via Cape and 5s. via Suez Canal, and looking at the state of the market, a further fall is not unlikely to take place, especially if the war lasts much longer, in which case the available tonnage will be more than equal to the demand. Jute continues to control the market, and will do so till the end of the year if not still longer. The Suez Canal has cast quite a blight on the old Cape route, and before very long will entirely supersede that long round-about journey to the mother country; this state of things must come to pass in a very short space of time, and shipowners had better take heed and sell out sharp. The disengaged tonnage in Port has decreased during the week from 26 to 23,000 tons, but there are 23 vessels more than 95 days at sea for this destination.

INDIGO.—The prophets have issued their estimates of the crop now in process of collection, but, considering that they made a mistake of 15,000 maunds in their last year's estimates, the figures given this year must be taken with reservation, especially, since their forebodings during the past five months led to the supposition that the crop was burned to death by drought, and afterwards drowned alive by inundations, yet, notwithstanding the sad sufferings to which the plant has been subjected, it actually turns out after all that the year's crop of Indigo is estimated to yield 105 to 110,000 F. maunds, so at least saith the prophets.

BENGAL COTTON.—The market has remained quite dormant Although the Liverpool quotation has recovered to 6½d per lb. holders show no disposition to make sales. No business on European account has been reported during the week, nor are any sales effected for China, the shipments to that quarter being entirely for owners' account.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—With a view to extend the consumption of this cloth, the price has been reduced to 1½ anna per yard, and cotton shippers in Bombay, Burmah and the Coast should note this, while manufacturers should spare no efforts to introduce the article into America:—sooner or later light Gunny Cloth must be adopted in the United States.

GUNNY BAGS.—For export have continued in improved demand, and a fair amount of business has been done both in machine and hand-made descriptions for America, Bombay, and the Coast. The present low price of C quality has attracted the notice of consumers around the Coast, and, considering the high cost of Jute, the purchases have been effected on most favourable terms for the shippers. For local use have slightly improved in demand, but not sufficiently to establish higher rates, therefore holders have freely met the wants of consumers at last week's prices, although it must be admitted that to-day's quotations show little or no profit to the manufacturer.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 31.

Heythuysen, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Cusack, Major, late 8th Regiment, on promotion, to England.
Fleetwood, Captain, late 8th Regiment, on promotion, to England.
Minchin, Captain, 62nd Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Shoubridge, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Lewis, Captain, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, to England.
Troundell, Staff Surgeon Major, British Medical Service, on duty, to England.
Wakefield, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on sick leave, to England.
Young, Surgeon Major, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to Australia.
Joynt, Surgeon, Medical Dept., on sick leave, to England.
Goode, Captain, Bombay Infantry, on sick leave, to England.
Fellows, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Toole, Lieutenant, Quartermaster, on leave, to Poona.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Aug. 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the under-mentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Saturday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)
On Thursday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Monday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Tuesday, the 13th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Friday, the 16th, Ordnance Department.
On Thursday, the 22nd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Friday, the 23rd, Byculla Schools.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Carn Tual	Killon	Mauritius, August 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Ellora (s)	Hector	China, &c.
	Hindostan (s)	Carling	Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	Fort George		New Castle.
	Java		Pondicherry.

Ready To-day at Noon,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows long the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS.

IN compliance with a public demand, the War-Telegrams are now published as Extras immediately on their receipt. These telegrams being the joint property in Bombay of the two local papers, it has been arranged to publish them at the office of this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at the office of the *Times of India* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. To-day therefore they will be issued at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. A charge of One Anna will be made for each Extra. The Extras will be delivered, if ordered at places within a reasonable distance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—August 31st, at Elphinstone Circle, the wife of F. L. Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DUNN—August 20th, at Waverly Villa, Mussoorie, the wife of T. E. Dunn, C.E., Delhi, of a son.
O'BRIEN—August 22nd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. J. H. O'Brien, Inspector of Police, N. W. P., of a son.
WILSON—August 25th, at Purulia, Maunbhoom District, the wife of William Wilson, Esq., Civil Medical Officer, of a daughter.
FLEMING—August 21st, at Meean Meer, the wife of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. G. S. Fleming, H-8, Royal Artillery, of a son.
BROWNE—August 22nd, the wife of W. E. Browne, of a son.

DEATH.

SCOTT—August 24th, at Seonee, Central Provinces, Jane Fox, twin daughter of Archibald Scott, Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., aged 1 year 1 month and 24 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

BAZAINE in Metz cannot be succoured; the great movement on the Meuse has failed; the main current of the war has now turned into the north-western corner of old Champagne; and the line of the French defensive position is the river Aisne. It is thus no longer across the direct route from the Rhine to Paris, but parallel to the route from Luxemburg and Mézières to the Capital. The Aisne, rising about twenty miles south of St. Menehould, runs northward as far as Réthel where it bends off to the west and flows into the Oise. Augmented by the Aire, having its source near Commercy, it is divided from the Meuse by the hills on the west of that river, which stretch northward into the Ardennes. In order to reach the valley of the Meuse from Rheims an army, marching through Vouziers, must pass these hills, cross the river at Stenay or Dun, if it would descend by Longuyon on Thionville. If Marshal Macmahon attempted that movement, and his march on Vouziers indicates such an intention, he has been signally frustrated. It appears that the French force under the Marshal halted about Vouziers, for the head-quarters were there on Saturday; and that a cavalry force was sent forward to secure the road by Buzancy through the hills. Here, however, they encountered German cavalry, which must have come from the Moselle, and here the advance guard of the French were worsted in an effort to obtain the right of way. It thus follows that the French were anticipated, and we may infer that all the passes through the Argonnes were taken up or watched by detachments from the Moselle. Indeed, as we stated, the investment of Thionville afforded ground for supposing that a strong force had gone north-west of that place, and was posted on and over the Meuse. At the time when Macmahon heard of the defeat of his horsemen, he also learned that the Crown Prince, who had moved up from the Ornain, was over the railroad (completed and working from Chalons to Verdun, but *not* beyond) and within a march of Vouziers; and that, contemporaneously a German army was between Rheims and Epernay! He might have stood to fight the Crown Prince, or he might retreat over the Aisne. The latter course seems to have been adopted, for we are told that on Sunday the French army marched for Réthel, on the right or northern bank of the Aisne, and that the Crown Prince, on the same day, marched into Vouziers. If this were so it will be seen that the Crown Prince and the army on the Marne were in direct communication—by Buzancy, Grand Pre, Varennes, Clermont—with the army on the Meuse and the blockading force before Metz; while the troops, reported to be at Rheims, secured his left flank, and the reserve, as we conjecture, with the King's head-quarters at St. Dizier, was held in readiness to provide against disaster, or in case of success to enter the country between the Marne and the Aube. The reader will infer from this that we do not credit the statement which imputes to the King the project of marching on Paris. No movement of that kind will occur until the French army has been defeated in the field.

We may then imagine the French posted behind the Aisne at Réthel, having the road and railroad to Mezières running out from their left flank, covered by the river. About five and twenty miles below Réthel is Berry au Bac, a point of passage, and near it the bridge which carries the railway from Laon to Rheims. Still further down is Soissons, probably now an entrenched camp, commanding the bridges over the river. In front of the line of the Aisne is the city of Rheims, with its old ramparts along which run public promenades. The Thirteenth Corps from Paris, whatever its strength, has probably gone by way of Soissons; and when that reinforcement arrived, it would be for Marshal Macmahon to determine whether he would fight or manœuvre. If he move from Réthel, westward, it will be a sign that the plan of relieving Bazaine has been entirely given up; and that the army in the field will be used to obstruct a march on Paris. So long as the Emperor is on the Aisne, Bazaine can hope for no direct aid from him, and must rely upon himself; for a movement of the relieving army, by Mézières, does not look feasible in the face of the large force of Germans, holding all the Argonne passes. The position of the French on the Aisne is still strong, and behind the Aisne is the Oise. The Germans will probably take Rheims; but now they are moving between the great affluents of the Seine they will be compelled to display skill and caution in order to prevent a disaster. Up to 9 P.M. we have only the telegrams published during the day.

THE answer of Lord Mayo to the Memorial of the Cotton Supply Association will of course receive the attention of the Bombay Government. The most suggestive and important passage is that referring to the relations which should exist between the district officers and what are called the cotton assistants. We have always held that a separate Cotton Department was a mistake, and it would have been far better for this presidency had the enlightened views of Mr. Ellis been carried out, instead of the views of those who set up what Mr. Rivett-Carnac so justly calls an *imperium in imperio*. It is perfectly true that the work can only be done effectually through the district officers, who are, in detail, the real governors of the country. The cotton folk come in as aliens, outsiders, intruders. They have no power that can compare with that of the Collector and his assistants, and they lack wholly, save it may be in a few cases, that influence which does half the administrative work. Lord Mayo tells us that in the Central Provinces and Berars, the assistant cotton commissioners are *virtually* the assistants to the local officers; but so far as we know that is not the case in Bombay, where the *imperium in imperio* is established under a sufficiently self-assertive imperator. If it is desirable to maintain a personage of this rank, and perhaps it is for administrative purposes, he should be part of the Secretariat, and all his assistants should be regularly posted to the staff of the principal district officers, placed under their orders, made part of their system, and enabled to work through them. A central agent is probably desirable, because he may be supposed to oversee the whole, give unity to effort, furnish information, receive and collate reports, and form a nexus between the Government and the mercantile community. Under such a system, in harmony with the general principles of Government, it would be easy to prevent or detect fraud, to improve the culture, and raise the standard; because what work was done would be done through the medium known to the people and respected and feared by them. Persons independent of the ordinary administration must do, quite unintentionally, much harm; while the maximum of good and the maximum of harm would be produced were the officers specially devoted to cotton culture and the direction of fraud duly subordinated to the regular administration. Lord Mayo seems to sanction this view; the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Resident support it; Mr. Rivett-Carnac, speaking from considerable experience, believes it "preferable to any other scheme that could be suggested;" and it is reasonable to hope that the Bombay Government will review the whole of their Cotton Department arrangements with a view to the adoption of a measure which will extinguish the existing anomaly, and make the efforts to improve cotton culture and prevent fraud effective.

LIEUT. F. G. T. WELCH, 108th Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ST. J. O'N. MUTER, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, under rule 13 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Court Journal" reports the following to be the ages of the different generals that are engaged in the continental war:—*France*: The Emperor 62, Macmahon 63, Bazaine 59, Canrobert 61. *Prussia*: The King 73, Crown Prince 39, Prince Charles 42, Count Moltke 70. Lord Charles Hamilton has enlisted in a regiment of Prussian cavalry.

SOME apparent clue to the possible existence of the Nana Sahib is afforded, says the "Pioneer," by the fact that, at this moment, a follower—it is said, even a brother—of the traitor is in a city of the North-West Provinces endeavouring to dispose of valuable jewellery. The civil authorities have a watch upon him so close as to put his escape out of the question.

THE Lahore journal understands that five Sikh regiments have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to China. This, it remarks, will be good news to the Sikhs, whom peace, relieved only by the Tenancy Bill and the Income Tax, has rendered disgusted with our "raj." The enterprizing spirit of the Punjab wants occupation, and a war would be a godsend to those who have been accustomed to look to China for *loot* and glory.

THE Kashmir Durbar has summarily dismissed the Wuzeer of Ladak for his tricky dealings with Mr. Forsyth's expedition described in a recent issue. The "Pioneer" gives the Durbar credit for a desire to keep up appearances at the cost of several Wuzeers, if needs be; "but it will be instructive to watch how soon the hero of the present escapade is permitted a glorious resurrection. There is no more recent news of the expedition than what we gave recently, and this is good news."

"IMMEDIATELY after the liberal Maharaja of Jeypore had obtained his Star of India for abolishing certain taxes in his dominions during the famine," says our Lahore contemporary, "they were, either with or without his cognizance, renewed. In this there is much of the gentleness of the dove. The contrast it presents is as pleasant and instructive as our reducing the transit dues of the Maharaja of Kashmir to nil in the interests of civilization and, in our own, charging 140 per cent on opium till it reaches port."

TOULMIN'S latest utterance on the war:—

The war in Europe is being renewed with fresh vigour. France has sworn that until every man jack of a German betakes himself off her territory, she will never entertain the notion of peace: there then is the price of peace, so that Bismark must either withdraw his victorious forces from French soil, or fight it out with a united France:—a bloody alternative far too horrible to contemplate. [*Don't* contemplate it, then.] The old soldiers of the Empire are called out, and France is now prepared to fight to the death as one man for the maintenance of her national existence pride, and glory.

WHO is the Rajah of Chitpore? asks the "Pioneer." "It might not matter much to enquire, but that, following the example of the Nawab Nazim, and encouraged by his notoriety and partial success, the above worthy has hatched a claim against the Indian Exchequer of several lakhs of rupees. His claim, like that of his illustrious exemplar, will no doubt be forwarded to the Secretary of State, but with such an emphatic protest from the Indian Government as to its worthlessness that, after all, there is no practical interest in our question being answered."

THE case of Mr. Newton, the barrister, occupied the Allahabad High Court the greater part of Saturday last. Mr. Jardine, the Government Advocate, who appeared for Mr. Newton, failing to answer satisfactorily the charges of improper professional conduct brought against that gentleman, the Court ordered Mr. Newton to be suspended from practice until farther order of the Court, with liberty to apply for permission to resume his practice after the expiration of five years, upon production of certificates of good character and conduct during the interval.

CERTAIN of the residents of Cannington, Allahabad, have been somewhat disturbed by expressions used by their servants which they conceived to be seditious and threatening. The local paper consoles them by stating that "both the civil and military authorities have been fully informed on the subject, and after careful enquiries are not inclined to think that grounds exist for apprehensions of any kind. At the same time, with a view to set at rest any feelings of uneasiness, certain precautionary measures have been taken Perhaps people are more influenced than they are themselves aware by the phenomenon, which, it must be admitted, is remarkable, of a large provincial capital in this country held by arms almost entirely denuded of European infantry."

THE BATTLE AT SAARBRUCK.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.*

SIRE,—I have the honour to report to your Majesty the movements executed to-day by the 2nd Corps d'Armée, according to your Majesty's orders, for the taking of the positions which, on the left bank of the Sarre, command the heights of Saarbruck.

The Division of Bataille, its right supported by the Division of Laveaucoupet and one of the twelve-pounder batteries of the Reserve, its left supported by the first brigade of Vergé's Division and by the second battery of twelve-pounders, formed the first line.

General Bastoul, camped at Speicheren and charged with the direction of the movement of the right, had received an order to send two battalions to take possession of the village of Saint-Arnual and afterwards the heights which command it, whilst the remainder of his brigade, descending into the ravine situated before Speicheren, were to attack in front the positions to the right of the route from Forbach to Sarrebruck.

The other brigade of Bataille's Division had, as its object, the position to the right of the battle-field: it was preceded by the squadrons of the 5th Chasseurs.

Then, Colonel Du Ferron, of the 4th Chasseurs, with a squadron of his regiment and two battalions of the 1st Brigade of Vergé's Division, were to push a reconnaisance as far as Gersweiler, so as to connect the movements of the 2nd Corps with those of Marshal Bazaine.

The troops quitted their bivouacs between nine and ten o'clock. Lieutenant Colonel Thibaudin, of the 67th, with two battalions of his regiment, charged with the offensive movement on Saint Arnual, found that village strongly occupied and defended by batteries in position placed on the right bank of the Sarre.

To deal with that artillery, General Micheler, whose brigade had come to support the movement of General Bastoul, advanced a battery of the 15th Regiment, which opened fire effectively on the Prussian artillery.

Supported by a battalion of the 40th of the line and by the engineer company of the 3rd Division, aided by the turning movement of Colonel Mangin, who with the remainder of the 67th and with the 66th was descending on the left, Lieutenant Colonel Thibaudin could carry the village of Saint Arnual and occupy it by the battalion of the 40th and by the company of engineers; then the battalions of the 67th rushed with great *élan* up the slopes of the hill (*mamelon*) of Saint Arnual and established themselves on the summit, in face of Saarbruck.

The 66th, with no less resolution, took possession of the heights as far as the *champ de manœuvres*, chasing the enemy successively from all their positions.

At the same moment, General Bataille brought up rapidly his first brigade on the slopes to the left of the road from Saarbruck, strengthening the movement of his second brigade by a battalion of the 23rd.

Marching by deployed battalions, covered by numerous sharpshooters, the battalions of the 23rd and 8th of the line resolutely took the different ravines which run through that very difficult and thickly wooded country. A battalion of the 8th of the line, feeling its way through the wood, followed the metalled road as far up as the village of Trotany, where it rejoined the battalions of the regiment, and they then marched together to the *champ de manœuvres* by the right.

On arriving on the heights, General Bataille established one of his batteries before the lines of the 66th, and another on the *champ de manœuvres*, to bombard the railway station and silence the fire of the enemy's artillery, which had taken position on the left of Saarbruck. The latter could not sustain our fire, and had to remove more to the rear.

The twelve-pounder battery of the reserve went, by my order, to aid the fire of the battery of the *champ de manœuvres*, and in the last place, the battery of mitrailleuses of the 2nd Division went and threw complete disorder into the midst of the columns of infantry which were evacuating the town.

While the artillery fight was going on, the troops were able to receive with acclamation His Majesty and the Prince Imperial on the ground from which they had just dislodged the enemy.

The movements of the infantry were most effectively seconded by the 5th Regiment of Chasseurs, under the orders of Colonel Sereville. The squadrons, supported by the infantry marksmen, searched all the undulations of the ground and rapidly covered the crests, from which they could see the enemy.

The 12th battalion of Chasseurs and the engineer company of the 2nd Division formed the reserve of General Bataille; they rejoined the troops of the 1st Brigade on the *champ de manœuvres*.

The 1st Brigade of Vergé's Division, forming a second line, kept constantly at a distance of about 400 or 500 metres from the first line, so covering the movements.

The reports which I have received up to the present time mention the following losses:—

The 66th has an officer killed, M. de Bar, lieutenant of French marksmen; Capitaine Adjutant-Major Privat, very badly wounded by a shot; Lieutenant Laramey, shoulder pierced, and fifteen or sixteen killed and wounded. The 67th has no officer hurt; two non-commissioned officers have been carried off by bullets; twenty men killed and wounded. The 8th of the line has two men wounded. The 3rd Division reports a sergeant of scouts killed, and a soldier wounded. I have not yet received the report of Colonel Du Ferron; but they tell me that he has had an engagement which will have cost him a dozen of wounded. Neither have I received the report of the commandant of the 10th Battalion of Chasseurs à pied (3rd division) sent towards the right on the road from Sarreguemines to Sarrebruck.

The troops are encamping on the positions of which they have taken possession.

I have established several entrenched posts in front and on the flank of the position which the troops occupy. Several earthworks have also been raised to protect the guns and the gunners of our batteries.

I have been very well satisfied at the ardour and the resolution of the troops under my orders. In this first day, our soldiers have proved their energy for supporting the fatigues of a long march up an ascent and for fighting. The chiefs of the corps are glad to report the calmness of their men, their intrepidity, and the great confidence they have in their arms.

I shall reserve the making known to your Majesty the names of the soldiers of all grades who merit being particularly pointed out.

Our losses, so far as I have received the numbers up to the present time, amount to six killed and sixty-seven wounded.

Be pleased to receive, Sire, the homage of my profound respect,

General of Division, Governor of the Prince Imperial, Commandant-in-Chief of the 2nd Corps,

(Signed) FROSSARD.

* This report had not been published in the English papers when the mail left.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SAARBRUCK.

A WRITER in a French paper gives the following particulars of Saarbruck, under a heading, "Saarbruck and the French Industrial Interests":—

"The taking possession of Saarbruck by the French army is an event of importance from the point of view of our industrial establishments of the East. We know, in fact, that the coal basin of the Sarre is one of the richest on the continent. Its production had increased last year to upwards of 3,500,000 tons, of which more than 1,500,000 were sent into France. These mines employ nearly 20,000 workmen, and a steam force of about 5,000 horse power.

"If we consider that the consumption of France is 10 millions less (? more) than its production, the annexation of the basin of the Sarre ought to be considered as a fact of extreme importance.

"Unhappily, according to the information which we have received, most of the mines of Saarbruck, already abandoned for some time in consequence of the enrolment of the miners, were to be flooded by order of the Prussian Government, which is the sole proprietor, in case of a forced evacuation of the valley of the Sarre. We can hardly believe in that act of vandalism."

The writer then goes on to show what measures should at once be taken to recommence working the mines and sending the coal into France. But "There's many a slip," &c.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST.

Advices from Paris state that the Imperial head-quarters are at Vouziers, towards which place French troops are continually marching.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is directing the bulk of his army northwards against Macmahon.

A decisive battle is expected from the country to the right of Rheims and Epernay.

A Carlist rising has taken place in the Navarre and Basque provinces.

The name of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby appears in the obituary.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST.

A cavalry engagement took place on Saturday near Buzancy in which the Prussians were victorious.

The Bishop of Strasbourg has attempted to mediate with the besiegers but failed.

24,000 Prussians occupied on Saturday the heights near Rheims where preparations are being made for a vigorous defence.

100,000 Prussians are between Epernay and Rheims.

The distribution of arms is proceeding at Paris on a large scale.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 31ST AUGUST, 12-15 P.M.

General Macmahon's head-quarters are now at Sedan, where the Emperor and Prince Imperial have arrived.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is advancing northwards by forced marches.

It is rumoured that fighting occurred yesterday at Carignan (? Chavignon).

The Belgian army is stationed on the extremity of the frontier.

The Carlist movement in the Navarre and Basque provinces has collapsed.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firmer (doubtful.)

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

In the Manchester market there is a moderate enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings, fair ordinary qualities,				8s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs.	do.	do.	do.	9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist		do.	do.	1s. 0⅜d.

Consols 91⅜d.

Rentes 59-12.

The sum of £552,000 was this day paid into the Bank of England.

CHOLERA ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE following letter from Major-General Russell, Political Resident at Aden, dated 11th August, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"I received two days back a letter from Dr. Kirk, dated the 20th June last, in which he states that cholera had now for upwards of twenty days entirely disappeared from Zanzibar island, nor had any cases been lately reported from opposite coasts, and that he had therefore, in conjunction with his colleague the French Consul, commenced to issue clean bills of health to vessels leaving Zanzibar.

"From other information I hear that cholera still exists in Mozambique, but that Madagascar and other islands off the east coast of Africa are free from it. Strict quarantine is enforced in these islands on all arrivals from the infected coast.—I have, &c."

REPRESENTATIVE MEN—No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have honor to pride of insertion into issue of 24th. "'Tis sweet to say one's name is print" which encouragement me to persevere, *that* we know join to patience. Moreover, not to be forgotten that my effort first original, but Allahabad contemporary more command his own press, wherefore I not soonly can to publish. If competently awarded and travelling batta am ready to be correspondent at seat (not too very near) of war.

RAMDASS.

SIR W. MUIR, K.C.S.I. AND C.A.

This pleasant statesman of regions to which is mighty Pioneer of civilization, great Arabic scholar, amicus of Mussalmans, more micaous Hindoos but majors micus virtutis, tho' evangelist philanthropist, not bigot but loyal and relaxing to royalty. Much heart in all good things of both world, and careful impress to foolish natives take care of pice and rupees. I take care of myself, and practice with precept go sweetly hand-in-hand. Love the scheme for regenerate mankind with school, and save the Rajput daughters. Long time Secretary, the ink still flowing to command. Much mourn that entertainment allowance no longer permitted to Lieutenant Governor, but hoping will devise some scheme to divert famine from Ajmere part N. W. Provinces. Not only teach and preach native population true religions and economy, but patronize soft Bengali in politics and administration. Not Talleyrand quite nor read all Macchiavelli, but see Fouché wise man in respects, and Richelieu got too much heart sometimes. Wisely fostering to his own, like fable pelican but not his own blood going, he lives a prosperous gentleman and men speak well of him, as next best Lieutenant Governor going especially when going. All flocks in possession bad sheep nor exemption for black people, therefore Ajmeer and Mairwarra villages cry too much badly, that plenty writing big gentlemen of renown, but missionary gentlemens more working. These poor, is stint to belly, but cry of belly too loud, only pigs whisper to high rank ones. Indubitable is fact, and shall stop remaining, what time famine and emptiness relieve itself of the land, grand scheme shall effect, that next time, far seeing due provisions shall be made, meanwhile the time, plenty pooja, and plenty minutes, and all happy. Enlightened man can read Livy, Rapin, and Voltaire for previous famine, for deeply read man Cuttack and Orissa too near for true quotation spirit, and wise Brahmins saying too many Mussulmans getting to offices, and too many Rajahs forgetting to the Brahmins wherefore plagues and famines, therefore Lieut. Governors, not to fault.

These same criticizers to great mans action, also object that kingly person not amenable to inspect accounts and reading vernacular for plenty trouble that same occur to Amlah and to Accountant wishing keep things quietly pleasant, but so good man, must not be too particular as objecting to sun is spotted and sometimes truly even Aryan brother can be rogues if not superintendance.

Many person approve high of memorial subject we deal with, and wish him stopping eternally, some wish nae Muir.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th August, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	25,569	14	4
Merchandize	17,053	15	8
Back Bay Earth Train	460	0	0
Electric Telegraph	237	11	6
Total Rs.	43,321	9	6

Corresponding week in August, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	27,688	7	0
Merchandize	27,545	6	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	565	10	0
Electric Telegraph	452	10	0
Total Rs.	56,252	1	10
Decrease	12,930	8	4

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 31st August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 25 cents.

CARWAR, 31st August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·90.

CANNANORE, 31st August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·960, rainfall 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 31st August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 31st August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair thermometer 79.

LAW CONSOLIDATION.

AT the Viceregal Legislative Council at Simla on the 16th inst. Mr. Stephen obtained leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the registration of assurances. This was one of three consolidation bills which he hoped to obtain leave to introduce. When these, and the two great bills to consolidate the laws relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure and the other bills now before the Council, were passed, and when two comparatively unimportant measures relating to Paper Currency and Cattle Trespass had also become law, the process of consolidation, so far as regarded the Acts of the Governor General in Council, would be complete. A similar process, so far as regarded the Bengal Regulations, was now far advanced, thanks chiefly to the industry and knowledge of Mr. Cockerell. The several collections of the rules and orders which, under the Indian Councils Act, had obtained the force of law in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah, would soon be finished, and the result of the whole process would, Mr. Stephen hoped and believed, be eminently satisfactory to the profession and to the public. At the same sitting Mr. Stephen obtained leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to marriage, and to introduce a bill to consolidate the laws relating to coroners.

Sir Richard Temple also is taking a part in the labour of law consolidation. He moved for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Sea Customs. He said that the Consolidated Customs Act of 1863 had already been more than once amended, and certain further amendments having been found necessary, the present bill would consolidate the whole law on the subject, and make the following changes:—'Magistrate' would be defined so as to include expressly a magistrate of police in the presidency towns. The local Government would be empowered to declare what should, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be the limits of the Custom House. Section 23 of Act VI of 1863 authorised the Government of India to prohibit the exportation or importation of any particular class of goods. To prevent a doubt which had been raised as to the extent of the power thus intended to be conferred, the words 'by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land,' would be introduced. In section twenty-seven, for 'Local Government' the 'Customs Duties' Act, 1870' would be substituted. A new section would provide that, when goods were warehoused, a warrant should be delivered to the person lodging the goods, and that such warrant should be transferable by endorsement. This was now the law as regards the Bengal Bonded Warehouse. He had reason to know that the change would be welcomed by the mercantile community of Bombay. Another section, equivalent to section 137 of Act VI. of 1863, would provide that the goods on which drawback was allowed should be easily identifiable; that the Governor General in Council might determine what such goods should be deemed to be, and that three fourths (instead of seven-eighths) should be the amount of drawback, one-fourth (instead of one-eighth) being retained as reserved duty. Various verbal amendments would be made, and the bill would be so printed as to facilitate perusal. Eight Acts and parts of Acts would be repealed and consolidated, and to these he hoped, if the bill were referred to a select committee, to add two other Acts and an old Bengal Regulation. It was needless to dwell on the importance of having all the law on such a subject within the four corners of a single enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REPORT OF MAJOR ANSON'S COMMITTEE ON THE COLONELS' SUPERSESSION QUESTION.

1. YOUR Committee have inquired into the complaints preferred on behalf of the colonels of the British army, of their supersession as major-generals by colonels of the Indian army junior to them.

2. They find that at the present time colonels of 1866 of the Indian army have been promoted to be major-generals, while colonels of 1858 of the British list are still unpromoted.

3. They find that the last Indian colonel promoted superseded about 279 colonels of the British list senior to himself.

4. They find that colonels of the British army, who commanded brigades and independent columns in India during the mutiny, have been superseded in the rank of major-general by Indian officers who, in the rank of captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel, actually served under their orders.

5. This state of things has arisen partly from the Warrant of 1854.

6. Partly from the exceptional promotion in the upper ranks of the Indian army, caused by the special pensions given by the Indian Government as an inducement to their officers to retire, since 1858.

7. Partly by the Warrant of 1864 rescinding the Warrant of 1862.

8. Previous to 1854, with the exception of promotion for distinguished service, all promotions from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to colonel, and subsequently to major-general, were strictly by seniority in both armies.

9. In 1854 a fixed establishment of general officers was given to each army.

10. In fixing the number of the respective lists it appears to have escaped consideration, that, in the British army, there are a considerable number of colonels on half-pay who have to fill all staff appointments for that rank (by the Queen's regulations no officer of that rank on full pay being allowed to hold staff appointments), while there are no officers on the Indian list corresponding to them.

11. Again, while all officers of the Indian army, after serving 22 years, are enabled to retire on a liberal scale of pension, without limit to their number, very few British officers are permitted to retire even on a lower scale of pension and after a longer service.

12. It thus arises that the number of colonels of the Indian army is far smaller in proportion to the number of general officers on the Indian list than the number of British colonels is to the generals on the British list.

13. Hence arises that which a reference to the army list will show: that of two officers, who attained the rank of colonel in 1866 the one being an Indian officer, and the other a British officer, the Indian colonel will be made a major-general about 1870, while the British colonel will not be made a major-general until about 1880.

14. Your Committee think it advisable that such a state of things should no longer exist, and they therefore recommend that the action of the Warrant of 1864, so far as it affects the promotion to the rank of major general, should cease from this date, and that an amalgamated list of colonels be at once formed from the British, the Staff corps, and Indian local lists, from which amalgamated list promotions to the rank of major-general shall be made by seniority, according to the dates of colonels' commissions.

15. It has been argued that this arrangement would be a breach of the Parliamentary guarantee of 1858, which provides that all officers of the late East India Company's services "shall be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the Company."

16. It was in consequence of the interpretation of this clause by the Royal Commission of 1864, over which Lord Cranworth presided, that the alterations were made in the Warrant of 1862; and your Committee would call attention to a few facts with regard to those alterations.

17. Although the Royal Commission of 1864 was appointed to consider the previous complaints of the Indian officers, as represented in their memorials to both Houses of Parliament, it is worthy of remark that in the report of that commission no reference is made to any memorial complaining of the action of the Warrant of 1862 as regarded the promotion of the Indian officers to the rank of major-general.

18. Lord Cranworth's Commission, however, considered that the operation of the Warrant of 1862 would be a breach of the Parliamentary guarantee, but in the conclusions at which they arrived, and in the recommendations they made, the manner in which the British army would be affected appears to have escaped their consideration.

19. Your Committee have ascertained that, under the rule of the East India Company, supersessions of British officers by Indian officers were not permitted, and were carefully guarded against up to 1854. Correspondence establishing this, between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill on the one hand, and the then Presidents of the Board of Control on the other has been laid before your committee.

20. Your Committee are convinced that had the Government of the East India Company still existed, no such supersession would have taken place; and they are of opinion that such measures as may be necessary to prevent it for the future would not be any breach of the Parliamentary guarantee.

21. Your Committee are further of opinion that your honourable house, in giving that guarantee to the officers of the Honourable East India Company's service in 1858, had no intention of giving to them any advantage over the officers of the British army, which they had not up to that time enjoyed.

22. While on this subject your Committee wish to point out that one of the proposals agreed to by the Secretary of State for War, and by the Secretary of State for India, viz., the limitation of the rank of the Indian officers eastward of the Cape, might just as well be considered a breach of the guarantee as the proposal for forming an amalgamated list of colonels at once. It, however, does not amend the grievance, and is an insufficient and unsatisfactory remedy, as the Indian officers will continue to hold their ranks in the very country where the interests of the two services clash.

23. The proposals of your Committee have only dealt with the future, and, if accepted, will prevent any further grievance in the shape of supersession.

24. Your Committee have had the advantage of hearing the evidence of Lieutenant-General Sir William Mansfield, late Commander-in-Chief in India. They learned from it that the grievance complained of is not by any means of an imaginary or trifling character. Sir William Mansfield recommends that an amalgamation list should be formed of the colonels of the two armies, that no further supersession should be allowed, and that the list of major-generals should be corrected from 1865, like arrangements being made for the Artillery and Engineers. Sir William Mansfield further informed your Committee that a still more serious supersession of the British officers is taking place in consequence of the rules of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps. As this is not strictly within the order of reference, your Committee make no further remark upon it than that the case appears, as stated by Sir William Mansfield, to be worthy of the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" for September is now ready.

A RAJA from Kattiawar came to Bombay on Tuesday night with about fifty followers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Zanzibar per brig Lititia to-day at 2 P.M.

THE ship Carn Tual, 497 tons, Captain George Killon, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, and six Mahomedan passengers.

IN the list of passengers by the s.s. Byzantine from Marseilles, the following names were incorrectly printed:—Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Henry Turcke.

RUN OVER BY A GHARRY.—On Tuesday, a Mussulman named Ellahibux Shaky was run over by a buggy on the Bhendy Bazaar Road and was severely hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous state.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, a case was heard in which Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, was the plaintiff, and Mr. H. F. Knott, trading under the name of Veersey Poonsey and Co., defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, the amount of a draft drawn by Major Bray in plaintiff's favour and accepted by Mr. Knott. The parties appeared in person. Defendant admitted the debt, and asked time to pay. The Court gave a verdict in plaintiff's favour for the full amount, payable in one month.

CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Thackersey Ludha and Mowla Wunmali to take their trial at the next Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of certain ornaments, value Rs. 122, the property of Jaitha Waljee.—Chand Meer Ally, a Mussulman, aged about twenty-five, has been committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge voluntarily causing hurt, in having on or about the 5th instant cut the nose of a woman named Lealbye, by means of an instrument for stabbing or cutting.

INQUEST.—Yesterday at the Coroner's office an enquiry was resumed concerning the cause of the death of Ruggoo Babajee, a labourer, about thirty years of age. He used to live with a woman named Gunga, but about a fortnight ago left her to live with a cousin. On the night of the 23rd August, he was sent for by his former mistress and dined at her house. Soon afterwards he complained of great burning pain in the stomach. He was removed in a cart to the house of his cousin, who suspected that Gunga had resorted to unfair means and accordingly made a report to the police. The man died the next day and the Coroner's enquiry has shown that death resulted from natural causes.

MR. GOUGH, of the firm of Lecot and Co., succeeds M. Lecot, as director of the Bank of Madras.

A JOCKEY COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

JOHN LIVERSEY, a European professional jockey in the employ of Captain James Arthur Gayer, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and officiating wing officer 13th Regiment N. I., has been committed by Mr. A. D. Carey, full-power magistrate of Surat, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having, on or about the 10th instant, committed mischief by causing the death of a bay Arab galloway, value Rs. 1,000, the property of his master.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.

KULLADGHEE.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas. The state of public health was reported to be good.

AHMEDABAD.—The weather was rather hot during the fortnight under report. The several crops were reported to be fair, save bajree in the talookas of Dholka and Parantej, this crop having been injured by excessive rain. Public health was good. Cattle were free from disease.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 29TH AUGUST 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 22nd August, to 9 A.M. Monday, 29th August, 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Mon. 22.	Tues. 23.	Wed. 24.	Thur. 25.	Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Sun. 28.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. — Month of August 1870.								
Phases of the Moon.						●			
Observatory Colaba ... Fort.	·22	1·30	·35	·03	·02	·02	·12	2·06	53·78
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	·73	1·00	·40	·20	·01	·03	·38	2·75	60·85
,, No. II	·73	1·01	·41	·20	·01	·03	·41	2·80	60·83
,, No. III	·73	·99	·40	·20	·01	·03	·40	2·76	60·39½
Fort George, E. G. H.	·68	·98	·29	·18	...	·02	·44	2·59	57·64
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	·84	·61	·30	·12	...	·03	·41	2·34	53·14
Byculla, J. J. H.	·95	·81	·47	·20	...	·10	·30	2·89	63·26

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—31ST AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 31st August, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 30th August, 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours.

Via Red Sea, 31st August, 10-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 39 minutes.

America, via Red Sea, 31st August, 1-5 A.M., American time. Time in transit, 4 hours 54 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 30th to 9 P.M. of the 31st August is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 41	0 5
,,	Calcutta	4 14	0 30
,,	Madras	1 18	0 14

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 31st August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 30th Aug., 8-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th Aug., 12-44 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th Aug., 4-42 P.M.; via Turkey, 31st Aug., 10-35 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31ST AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—Chugunlall Jumnadas, a goomastah in the employ of Chugunbhai Munsookbhaee, an Ahmedabad merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against Cuppoorchund Maconjee, also a goomastah in the same service, charging him with criminal breach of trust and fraudulently making away with and misappropriating several sums of money belonging to his master.

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THE COTTON CROP.

Appended is the weekly report of the Mofussil Company, Limited; dated Bombay 30th August:

"I have received the following reports from the cotton districts about the weather and the crops:—

Khamgaum, 27th August.—Since last report there has been no rain here, and the plants have therefore benefitted much by the uninterrupted sunshine, and are now looking strong and healthy.

Oomrawuttee, 27th.—We have had no rain during the past week. The cotton plants still wear a healthy appearance, but if no rain falls within the next week they will suffer again.

Wurdah, 27th.—The weather during the past week has been fine, and rain is now desired by the cultivators; but, however, at present there is no appearance of it. The young crops, said to be in good condition throughout the district, and in some parts blooming, are now ascertained to be considerably backward compared to those of last year.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received the following:—

Oomrawuttee, 28th.—In continuation of my yesterday's report I am glad to inform you that we had a good shower of rain last night and another this morning so at present no fear need be entertained about the crops."

A EUROPEAN SEAMAN JAMMED TO DEATH.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on board the steam-ship Priam, now in Her Majesty's Dockyard, to ascertain the cause of the death of Henry Thomas, a seaman on board the vessel. About half-past 3 o'clock that morning, the deceased and others were working at the bottom of the graving dock. The deceased was passing a chain sling round the blade of the propeller nearest to the wall, when the propeller turned round from the weight of the deceased, who was leaning over it, and jammed him between the wall and the propeller. He was removed on deck and treated by Dr. Pinder, but died the same morning.

Mr. Robert Bushby said—I am the chief engineer of the steam ship Priam, now in Bombay Dockyard. The deceased was an able seaman on board the ship. He was about twenty-eight years of age. The steam ship Priam put back into Bombay harbour on the 22nd August, having broken her propeller on her passage to Suez, and is now in the graving dock, H. M. Dockyard, being fitted with a new propeller. In order to hurry on the work, the ship's crew are working day and night. This morning about half-past 3 o'clock, before it was light, I was on the stone floor of the graving dock and was superintending the propeller being moved along towards the stern of the ship. The propeller, weighing about three tons, had just been lowered from the deck on to a wooden stage on the floor of the dock. I, the boatswain, and the deceased were the only persons, to the best of my knowledge, standing on the floor of the ock. The propeller is a two-bladed one, and was resting on the top and slightly on the edges of the two blades. The tackle that had lowered it had been cut off. I saw the propeller was very unsteady on the stage, so I ordered the deceased on two occasions to keep clear of it. I was engaged in giving orders, and my back was turned to the stage, when suddenly I heard the noise of the fan striking against the stone sides of the dock, and at the same time I heard the deceased cry out to take him out. I called to the men on deck to bring levers to lift the weight of the fan off the deceased, after going to the fan and seeing the deceased jammed between the wall and the fan. It would be perfectly impossible to have moved the fan without the application of levers. The men came down from on deck and the deceased was taken from underneath. Dr. Pinder came and saw him, and the deceased was shortly afterwards removed on deck; I did not see, but I am convinced in my own mind that the deceased must have got on the top of the fan, and by his weight have capsized it. I had warned him, as I said before, to keep clear of it.

Two more witnesses were examined, and the jury arrived at the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from shock consequent on injuries accidentally received by his having been jammed between the propeller and the wall of the dock."

SUBORDINATE POSTS IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Customs authorities have, it would appear, judging from the several appointments recently made in that department, come to the determination of limiting the admission in future to offices in the subordinate grades of the Custom House to candidates only who have matriculated or graduated at some of the Colleges.

Admitting the desirability of the introduction into the Custom House of a class of better educated employés and the benefit to the department implied in this assumed ruling, it is yet a matter of not a little astonishment how youths, who have passed a goodly number of their early years in the study of the Arts and Sciences, and the cultivation of literature, who have courted the Muses, and whose minds have thus in a manner acquired a high degree of intellectual culture, could stoop to be suppliants for petty offices in which the highest intellectual occupation they will ever have occasion to engage in will be, the registering of notes and giving their numbers, and keeping tally of the packages of goods as passed through the gates of the Custom House, duties pertaining to petty clerks and gatekeepers of the Customs Department—the posts these highly educated youths are aspirants for. The question under this anomalous state of things that naturally arises is—Is this the destiny Government intended for that class of this Brahminical sect, known as the *Bheckshook*, whom they have gratuitously educated to so high a pitch of excellence? For it is well known that no graduated or matriculated students of other castes would condescend to accept places of such insignificant emoluments, and of duties so degrading, and, by consequence, so unbefitting their position and attainments.

But apart, however, from the question of the right of an employer to obtain his employés from the cheapest and best mart, and the natural adaptability of these highly accomplished students for the lowest or any office, the measure which the Customs authorities purpose adopting must, to the most impartial reflector, be deemed unfair to the large portion of the different sections of the middle classes, both European and native, whose means do not admit of maintaining their sons sufficiently long at an educational institution, to allow of their graduating or passing the higher standards of examination, but who, as usually done in all countries, as regards youths not intended for a professional career, start their sons in life as soon as they have attained the proper age, and acquired a fair and sufficient knowledge of their mother tongue, to fit them for the same. Government, it is to be presumed, never could have intended that such subordinate offices should be left for the competition of graduated and other students only, for if the annually published list in the official Gazette, by the Director of Public Instruction, of persons found qualified to hold subordinate offices in the public service be taken in the proper light, they must have intended that *all* and not the *matriculated students* only, should have a fair scramble for the small loaves and fishes of the public service.—Yours, &c.,

AN UNCOVENANTED SERVANT.

Bombay, 31st August.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—31st August 1870.

(Before Bhasker Dumodhur, Esq.)

KHULPHAN RUTTONSEY VS. J. SHIELDS, MASTER OF THE SHIP CASTLE AVON.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Amiroodin for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 140, being the value of twenty bags of rice alleged to have been short delivered to the plaintiff out of a consignment of 10,677 bags. The defendant admitted the short delivery of ten bags, and offered to pay for them. He disputed his liability as to the rest. The Court allowed a short time to the parties to settle their differences amicably out of Court. The plaintiff proposed certain terms, but these were not agreed by the defendant; the Court thereupon proceeded to the hearing of the case, and ultimately disallowed the claim of the plaintiff to the extent to which it was disputed by the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 70 and costs.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—31st August.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Torture.—Two buggy drivers were charged with torturing their horses and were fined Rs. 15 each, or in default to be imprisoned for fifteen days.

Assaults.—Ardaseer Cooverjee was charged with assaulting Bheemee, woman, and was fined five rupees. —George Taylor was charged with assaulting John Baker, and was fined Rs. 20, or in default to be imprisoned for ten days. If the fine was recovered ten rupees to go to the complainant.—Gaya Rama was charged with assulting a Hindoo, and was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment.—Sarah Roza was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting one D. Rodrigues.

SIR DONALD McLEOD.

In bidding farewell to Sir Donald McLeod, Europeans and natives seem to vie with each other in showing him the respect and affection which his late rank and popularity deserve. Wherever he moves he is met by "honour, love, obedience, troops of friends." The natives, whom he understands more thoroughly than any other "Hakim," witness his departure with deep sorrow, and most generously and spontaneously give expression to their feelings by founding memorials in his honour. His European friends are also subscribing to a fellowship that will perpetuate his memory.—*Indian Public Opinion*, August 26.

AFGHANISTAN.

Abdool Ruhman Khan, if report be true, will not remain quietly at Samarcand, but continues to intrigue against Shere Ali. We mentioned some little time the departure from Cabul of the Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to resume the government of Turkistan. From Tashgurghan, *en route* to his destination, the Naib has informed the Ameer that he had just arrested three emissaries of Abdool Ruhman and had found in their possession a letter from that Sirdar to one Bahram Khan inciting him to rebellion. These men the Naib intended to have promptly blown from guns. The Ameer's reply was that the correct course for the Naib to have followed was to have forwarded the three men to Cabul, where information of value might have been extracted from them. The Naib was never again to act so summarily, and if the three men had not been executed they were to be sent to Cabul. A second letter from the Naib ran that he had changed his mind and had not executed the men, who had been reprieved in order to elicit information from them. They are to be sent to be Ameer.

The Ameer's eldest son, Ibrahim, on hearing that Naib Alum Khan had been reappointed Governor of Turkistan, declared to his followers, that he could not remain in that province as the Naib and himself would never work in harmony. He was preparing to start for Cabul, but was dissuaded from taking so abrupt a step by Feramorz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan forces, who is at present in Turkistan. The Ameer has informed Feramorz Khan that if Ibrahim Khan has resolved to contravene his, the Ameer's, wishes, and leave Turkistan, he may do so, as under such circumstances it will matter little to the Ameer where his son may go! Feramorz Khan himself has been rather sharply reproved for throwing obstacles in the way of the Governor, Naib Alum Khan, against whom he brought charges of mal-appropriation of three lakhs of rupees of public money, which charges he has been unable to substantiate.

Information has been received by the Ameer that servants or emissaries of Abdool Ruhman, now refugees amongst the Turcomans of Independent Shiberghan and Akhcha, have been by epistle endeavouring to excite to insurrection the people of the adjacent districts of Turkistan. It is further stated that Abdool Ruhman himself intends moving towards Balkh to exert his personal influence against the Ameer in that quarter. The authorities in Balkh have been warned to be watchful and circumspect. It appears that besides the three men captured by the Naib Alum Khan there are a number of other emissaries of Abdool Ruhman within Turkistan, charged with a similar mission of disaffection.—*Mofussilite*, August 27.

SIMLA.

23rd August.—The weather is very uncertain, and it really seems as if the rains are never going to break at all until they do so for good. But Simla has revived a little from last week's torpor, and soon intends to become quite its lively self again. On Thursday last Miss Fanny Wiseman took a "Complimentary Benefit" at the Assembly Rooms. There was not a large house, I am sorry to say, but the performance was very good. "A Thumping Legacy" was first played by the Simla Rifles Dramatic Corps. This was followed by a "musical and terpsichorean melange, including Professor Goulstone's curious "Combination Solo," and Miss Annie Hill's deftly executed sailor's hornpipe. The entertainment was concluded by the performance of "Blue Beard," with the original cast, as arranged for the benefit of Mrs. Tytler's Orphanage. The acting in the burlesque was quite as good, if not even better, than on the former occasion, but there were one or two little hitches connected with the properties. Most of the local hits were omitted, and Miss Annie Hill's hornpipe rather tended to "take the shine out of" the amateur break-downs. Nevertheless, the entertainment went off right well, and "Sister Annie" had a new song ready for the occasion, wherein she inveighed against the parsimonious inconsistency of Simla folk, inasmuch as they were "discontented and *a-dik-dik-kurrowing*" about there being no amusement in Simla, and yet when amusements, in the shape of Professor Bushell's electro-biology or Mr. South's Corps Dramatique, were provided, no one came to enjoy them! although they were all glad enough to go to the private theatricals at Government House, where there was *nothing to pay!*

So much for what has happened. As for the entertainments in prospect their name is legion. A large picnic was to have been given to-day, but it was brought to nought by the inclemency of the weather. The would-be givers of the picnic, however, are not to be so easily thwarted, and intend to give a dance at Herr von Goldstein's to-night instead. To-morrow night "The Follies of a Night" and "Winning a Husband" are to be played at the Assembly Rooms in aid of the Punjab Girls' School. A subscription ball will be given on Friday. On Saturday Herr Siede is to take a benefit in the shape of a concert combined with an exhibition of legerdemain by Professor Vanek. On Monday there will be a benefit for Miss Annie Hill, on which occasion "The Area Belle" and the burlesque of "Willikins and his Dinah" will be acted by amateurs. On Tuesday next there will be a concert in aid of the Punjab Girls' School, and on Wednesday the Commander-in-Chief's aides-de-camp intend to give a dance at Oakover. Besides this Sir Donald Macleod is expected up here either to-morrow or next day, and he and his friends are to be sumptuously regaled with *burra khanas*. So on the whole it seems as though *le bon temps viendra*.

Amongst the recent fashionable arrivals may be mentioned General Travers and the Maharajah of Jeypore. The latter has promised ("of his own accord, they say—*credat Judæus*—) to give a handsome Cup to be run for during the approaching race meeting. This reminds me to take this opportunity of paying my tribute of respect and admiration to the stewards of the races for their energy in cutting away the trees which have hitherto obscured the view of the race-course to so great an extent. For the first time for many years the whole of the finish of each race will this year bet visible from the stand.

Little else remains for me to tell, except that a lady had a most fearfully narrow escape from being dashed to pieces the other day, while out riding on the Upper Jakko Road. Her horse, an Irish animal, which was very fresh at the time, made some mistake in rounding a corner, the result of which was that its rider was thrown against the railing at the side of the road, and was, by one account, actually suspended by her habit over the *khud*, until rescued by the gentleman with whom she was riding. The horse ran away, but was eventually caught by a native, who took it to the Deputy Commissioner. I wonder why people *will* ride such horses on these terrible roads. A good deal of discontent has been caused up here on account of Reuter's Agent having objected to the too free distribution of the telegraphic news on the subject of the war, which was sent up for the use of a select few. The Governor-General's private secretary has accordingly issued a notice, requesting the Members of Council and others to whom the telegrams are sent to abstain from sending out copies thereof to their friends, the reason being that such dissemination of the information which all are now craving to obtain is detrimental to the interests of the proprietors of newspapers, who have to pay largely for their contracts with Reuter. So the above-mentioned friends consider themselves aggreved, and grumble after the manner of Englishmen.

This horrid rain has much to answer for. A house in the bazaar, close by the native hospital, has just fallen down, killing a native man and woman, and injuring three or four besides. It is a matter of no small wonder to me that the foundations of nearly all the houses in the station have not been sapped long ago, with this incessant drip, drip, drip.—*Pioneer*.

We hear from Simla that a theatrical performance took place there on the 24th, before a very full house, in aid of the Punjab Girls' School, and that His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief were present. "Winning a Husband" and "The Follies of a Night" were the pieces selected. "The former," we are told, "was well adapted to display the peculiar talent in assuming a variety of personations of a lady from whom the majority of professionals might find much to learn, and whose exertions so told upon her as to bring the piece to a rather abrupt conclusion just before the *denouement*. The plot of the farce was meagre and the dialogue far from sparkling. Colonel Crommelin, always an artist, made the very utmost of a long, cheerless and difficult part, whilst Major Quin's delicious brogue and capital stage-presence deserved a character giving more play to his humour. The comedy which followed introduced us to another lady amateur, a *débutante* and was very fairly successful."—*Pioneer*, August 29.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The rapidity with which the railway line is thrown over the Sutlej does infinite credit to the contractors and to the able engineers whom they employ. Already the distance between Phillour and Ludiana can be done in a trolly, and it is confidently expected that on the 1st of October the iron horse will ride over the treacherous Sutlej, and thus put Lahore in uninterrupted railway communication with Calcutta and Bombay. In striking contrast with the Delhi Railway is the Northern State Railway whose operations are principally confined to "Naqshas," much to the disgust, we suppose, of the able staff who would like to do some work. But between the question of uniform guage for Indian railways and the trumpery economy of a narrow guage—between the question of order *versus* confusion for a military "continuation,"—neither the "missing link" is constructed nor are we getting much nearer Attock, for it is that place and not Peshawur, as is popularly believed, to which the line will ultimately run—by the time that the salaries of the Government officials employed to "report" and to "inspect" and "to report on inspections" reach an amount sufficient to construct half a dozen railways. It is of such follies that a private company can never be guilty. Mr. Andrew will ride triumphantly from "London to Lahore" by the Euphrates Valley Line, or indeed from "Paris to Pekin," before we shall be able to take our modest trip to Attock or touch the untold wealth of the salt range—unless Government, unlike the leopard, changes its spots and policy.—*Indian Public Opinion*, August 26.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE AT MELBOURNE.

We stated a short time ago that an Intercolonial Conference was being held in Melbourne, and as the proceedings now concluded are of imperial interest, we take this opportunity to write a few lines about them. This conference then, convened primarily at the instance of the Government of Tasmania, met to consider the desirability of the establishment of a customs union for the Australian colonies, and the removal of all restrictions on intercolonial trade. It was found however that, owing to the diversity of produce and interests of the various colonies, it was impossible to arrive at any compromise equally agreeable or even just to all. But, although no definite conclusion has been arrived at, the consideration of the question has led to a deeper conviction of its importance, while the memorial lately forwarded to the Home Government, praying for a removal of the restrictions against intercolonial free-trade will no doubt, if successful, clear the way for and encourage further action.

On other points the members of the conference were unanimous. It was decided to recommend the adoption by the various Governments represented—viz., New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania —(New Zealand and Queensland being unrepresented)—of a uniform seagoing intercolonial postage rate of 3d., and also to reduce the charges upon telegraphic messages. A uniform law for the apprehension of absconding debtors and other offenders, and a uniform system of emigration, were also agreed to, while resolutions were passed recommending a British protectorate over the Fiji Islands; an extension of the P. and O. service to Kangaroo Islands, and many other matters of equal importance. Despatches from England having been received, intimating the intended withdrawal of the troops now stationed in Australia, the Conference determined to press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the paramount duty of their making adequate naval provision for the protection of British and Australian commerce in those waters, especially in time of war.—*Pioneer*.

THE LATE CHIEF BARON POLLOCK.

This distinguished lawyer, who has just died at an advanced age, and amidst an incredibly numerous family, was the son of a well-known saddler, whose shop, in former days, was at Charing Cross. He was born in London in the year 1783, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, and was called to the bar in 1807.

For many years he "led" the Northern Circuit and had an excellent business in London and Westminster. In the year 1827, Mr. Pollock was made a King's Counsel, and in 1831 entered Parliament as Member for Huntingdon, and on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in 1834, he was knighted and appointed Attorney-General, but the Ministry lasted a very short time, and he had to resign, but came in again with Peel in 1841, and held the attorneyship till 1844, when he succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. It is understood that, as Attorney-General, he never made an income at the bar exceeding from £7,000 to £9,000 per annum, whilst Lord Westbury in the same office netted his £15,000. But it must be remembered that not only have fees increased, but that patents, from which the Attorney-General's income is largely derived, have greatly multiplied of late years.

He was a man of quick perception and strong views rather than brilliant or original. His speaking was powerful, seldom however rising to eloquence, but was considered effective, inasmuch as a certain sternness of manner gave the impression of that firm inward conviction which is in itself so persuasive in an appeal to a jury. As a Judge he was extremely dignified in manner, and perhaps inclined to be severe, his sentences being often heavy; but at the same time he evinced a strong desire that justice should be done, sometimes indeed, good lawyer though he was, overriding the strict letter in order to gain this end. His summings up, though never unfair, showed clear traces of his own conviction, and were for this reason very influential with juries. The great Alexandra case, in which the defendants were prosecuted by Government under the Foreign Enlistment Act for a misdemeanour in having equipped the Alexandra with the intent to cruise and commit hostilities against the United States was, we believe, the last *cause celèbre* at which Baron Pollock presided. It was tried in Middlesex at the sittings after Trinity Term, 1863, and resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney-General took exceptions to his ruling, but it was supported by a majority of the Judges of the Exchequer Court. As he was neither guilty of making jokes himself, nor of permitting them to be made, there are no humorous bar anecdotes extant in connexion with his name.—*Pioneer*.

THE WAR FEELING IN HANOVER.

(FROM A HANOVERIAN IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.)

HANOVER, July 30.

"Ich bin ein Preuss, kennt ihr meine Farben" till now even amongst our greatest friends of Prussia a strict "noli me tangere" sounds forth again and again. Bands are playing it, men and boys are singing it. The cries of coo-koo of coo-koo at the sight of a Prussian eagle have ceased, everybody throngs round the flag.

The tabooing of Prussian officers has ended, and even our girls lay their strict Hanoverian consciences aside and begin to love Prussian soldiers.

But I am inclined to believe that there was before now something of that sort going on underhand, or the gallant 12th made good use of their short time, for they were surrounded by sweethearts when they departed yesterday. Even our Prince Ernest August of Hanover has offered his services as a soldier to King William and United Germany and the offer has been accepted in the most flattering terms, but it is feared that the ex-King George V. will put his veto upon it.

The Crown Prince of Hanover has expressed himself in the strongest terms against the intrigues of the Guelph party in Germany, and these two facts brought even the staunchest adherents of his house into the ranks of the enthusiasts for war. If Napoleon makes as great a hash of his military manœuvres, as he made out of his intrigues in Germany, there will be in a short time a rich, gouty old foreigner in London with an exceedingly Napoleonic face enquiring the way to Leicester Square. The Government of Hesse Darmstadt and its party are the only Germans who behaved badly, shamefully, in their own small way. Whether it was funk or something else I do not know, but a cry of indignation from the whole population brought them quickly to their senses. I suppose there will be some annexing in course of time. There are all over the country some blackguards trying to stir up the people against Prussia, but it is not a paying business and they get lickings instead of the expected sympathy.

The editors of two anti-Prussian papers the "North German People's Times" and the "Fatherland" have, the former, bolted nobody knows whereto, the latter, given himself up to the police for the protection from the people. All these little signs will show you that we are united this once and mean business.

I cannot write you any more as I and all the younger officers are off at once in the recruiting districts to bring up the regimental reserve as soon as possible.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

There is a contradiction of the report that Lord Lytton is writing a new novel for the Blackwoods. When the late Lord Derby last acceded to the Premiership, somebody asked Lord Lytton if he was not to be included in the new Ministerial arrangements. "I shall never take office," was the lofty reply, "until I am Prime Minister." Yet Lord Lytton rarely shows in the House of Lords, and his once busy pen is comparatively idle. Lord Houghton, by the way, is the reviewer of Lothair in the new number of the *Edinburgh*, and Abraham Hayward (the translator of Faust) in the *Quarterly*. Charles Dickens' manuscripts which were to have been sold by auction this week have been disposed of privately. It turns out that it is not Miss Dickens, but Mrs. T. A. Trollope, the sister-in-law of our well-known novelist, and wife of another less known T. A. Trollope, who has written Aunt Margaret's Troubles and similar novels of the "Simple School," from the same pen, which were generally attributed to the eldest daughter of the author of Pickwick.—*London Letter*.

APPEALS FROM INDIA TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

To A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,—I am desired by the Committee of the British Indian Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th ultimo, with annexures, inviting an expression of their opinion on the suggestion made by the standing counsel to the India Office on the subject of appeals to Her Majesty in Council in cases involving disputed boundaries, as well as on the general question as to whether it would not be desirable to limit all appeals from this country to questions of law only.

With regard to the first point, viz., appeals involving questions of disputed boundaries, the Committee are inclined to think with Mr. Forsyth that the right of appeal may be dispensed with, in those cases only in which the evidence may wholly hinge upon the map of the locality in dispute. As for other boundary suits, embracing questions of conflicting testimony and disputed facts, the same arguments that would justify the withholding of them from appeal to Her Majesty in Council, would apply with equal force against the local appeals in such cases. It is true that an inspection of the spot, which is the subject-matter of dispute, and enquiries held thereon, are great aids to a proper understanding and solution of the contested points in such cases. But it must be borne in mind that such enquiries and inspection, except in rare instances, are left to an Ameen, a ministerial officer attached to the Court, and the Judge presiding in the Court of the First Instance forms his opinion as much upon record as any Appellate Court would do. Further, such questions in the generality of cases are supported on either side as much by oral and documentary evidence, which again is of a nature equally conflicting and complicated as any other description of cases involving questions of fact, and ought to be treated as the latter. The Committee therefore fully share in the doubt expressed by his Grace the Secretary of State as to the "propriety of exempting any one class of cases from liability to appeal, for all the arguments which may be urged against the expediency of deciding questions of boundary or disputed evidence by a Court of Appeal in this country (England) may be frequently applicable with equal force to other appeals in cases where a conflict of testimony occurs."

3. The Secretary of State, however, suggests whether it would not be desirable to limit all appeals from India to questions of law only. It would, no doubt, at first sight appear, as his Grace observes, that "where the local tribunals are well constituted, it is obvious that decision on matters of fact with the advantages of oral evidence and confrontation of the witnesses can be much better made on the spot than by any Court of Appeal at a distance." But at the same time it cannot be denied, the Committee submit, that it is not unoften that a judicial officer is not a good judge of facts, however qualified he may be in other respects, and hence the desirableness of questions of fact being decided by a jury or a bench of Judges properly constituted. The Committee may state from their own experience that in many cases gross errors are committed in the finding of facts by Courts of First Instance which are rectified in appeal. Such being the case, the question is whether a party, who feels aggrieved at the finding of facts by the Court of the First Instance, should not have the benefit of the best Court available. An Appellate Court, whether sitting in India or in England, so far as matters of facts are concerned, is equally circumstanced, for both must decide upon record; it is but natural therefore that if a mistake is committed by the first Appellate Court the party suffering from it should seek relief at the hands of the highest tribunal, and justice also requires that he should be allowed the benefit of the best Court open to him. To prevent, however, this indulgence being abused, the Committee would suggest that whenever the Court of Appeal may concur with the Court of First Instance in the finding of facts, no appeal should be allowed to the Privy Council except on points of law. In all other cases, that is, where the subordinate and the superior Courts differ in the finding of facts, an appeal should be allowed both on facts and on law.

4. In giving effect to this proposal, it is necessary, the Committee submit, that a change should be made in the existing constitution of the Division Bench of the High Court. At present two Judges sit on a division Bench of the High Court, and in case of difference of opinion, the senior Judge rules, and there is no appeal to a Full Bench of the Court from his decision on matters of fact as there is on question of law. Such a practice, the Committee need hardly remark, is open to serious objection, inasmuch as the decision of a single Judge, proceeding upon records only, finally determines in the majority of cases the question at issue. In case of error, it is only where the party has means to appeal to the Privy Council, it may be rectified. In proposing the limitation of appeal to the Privy Council to facts, only where there has been disagreement between the two Courts, the Committee have assumed that such an improvement would be effected in the present constitution of the Divisional Bench as to render it impossible for the decision of one Judge in appeal to preclude the party from appealing to Her Majesty in Council. In that view they would take the liberty to recommend that in future the Division Bench of the High Court in appeal be made to consist of at least three Judges.

5. In conclusion, the Committee take this opportunity to observe that the change in the law of appeals recommended by them would lead to a considerable reduction of Privy Council appeals consistently with every precaution against failure of justice, and thus obviate the necessity of making alterations in the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with a view to the more speedy disposal of appeals. The decisions of the Judicial Committee have the highest respect and confidence of the people of India, which would, however, be at once destroyed, if the present efficiency were in the slightest degree impaired. The appeal to Her Majesty in Council is an appeal to a higher class of minds than is ordinarily met with in India, and any measure which may tend to the introduction of an inferior element in that body, will be viewed with the greatest dissatisfaction by the people of this country.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) Joteendro Mohun Tagore,
Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association.
British Indian Association Rooms, No. 18, British Indian Street, the 10th August 1870.

CASUALTIES IN BATTLES.

It is generally stated that the proportion of casualties to combatants has gradually diminished since the introduction of the improved weapons of recent years; and the losses at Austerlitz, Wagram, and Moskowa, as compared with those of Magenta, Solferino, and Könnigratz, are cited in illustration. In the course of the discussion in the House of Lords in 1868 upon the use of explosive bullets in war, the Earl of Malmesbury quoted ratios that he had received from a French officer connected with the French War Office to the same effect. Professor Longmore, in the appendix to his *Treatise on Ambulances*, remarks, in discussing this subject, that these statistics and the deductions drawn from them are, to say the least, very incomplete, and in some respects calculated to mislead. They show the proportion of casualties, not to the troops actually engaged but to the strength of the whole army of which the troops engaged form a part. The number of troops, too, brought on the field in some battles is comparatively limited, so that they are all actively engaged in the conflict perhaps for several consecutive hours. The 24,000 British troops at Waterloo, for example, were all exposed to fire, and a large proportion of them were in repeated close conflict with the enemy. Hence the very large ratio of casualties in that battle as compared with that of Könnigratz. At the present day the facilities of rapidly concentrating troops and their *matériel* are immensely increased. Such armies as were opposed to each other at Solferino and Könnigratz present numbers so enormous—in the former instance 298,358, in the latter 427,100 men under arms being said to have been brought together—that it becomes impossible for all the troops to be engaged in battle. Professor Longmore follows out the subject in detail; but it is clear, as he says, that no deductions as to the qualities of the weapons employed on the different occasions referred to can be drawn from such calculations. Montigny's Mitrailleuse, which was brought over long ago to this country, has been immensely improved. It is said that the French have succeeded in improving this engine to such a degree that it is capable of firing between 400 and 500 bullets in a minute. If such be the case, we can understand the effect it would have upon a column or detachment of men. It appears to have been tried at the taking of Saarbrück, and the result to the Prussians is said to have been calamitous. The necessity for avoiding the "open" is greater than ever, and we may expect a good deal of fighting at long ranges. The inquiry as to the absolute and relative number of men placed *hors de combat* in a given time is obviously an important element of inquiry in laying down rules for the amount of transport, medical and surgical appliances, and the proportion of medical officers necessary to meet the requirements of a large army in a general action.—*Lancet*.

In describing the pigeon match between the Lords and Commons at Hurlingham the other day, one of the reporters stated that "The Prince of Wales shot the worst of all the Lords." Really these gentlemen ought to be more cautious how they word their narratives. It is impossible to say how much pain may not have been caused to the noble friends of the Hurlingham sportsmen by this incautious statement, as, until the matter was cleared up, so many noble families must have feared that they would have to mourn the loss of a relative.—*London Letter*.

General Bourbaki, whose family is of Greek origin, is considered one of the finest Zouaves in the army. He is 54 years of age, and has always commanded *corps d'elite*. He fought at the Alma and Inkermann, and at the assault of Sebastopol as a general of brigade. In 1857 he was made general of division, and in 1859 had a command in the Italian war. Last year he commanded the second camp at Chalons. The Emperor values him very highly, and he is very popular with the men. He is one of the French officers who were decorated by the King of Prussia in 1864.—*Daily News*.

Reminiscence of Prince Alfred.—The July number of the *London Journal* has the following:—"At one of the entertainments recently given to the Duke of Edinburgh in India, an old lady was present, who, being afflicted with deafness, carried an ear-trumpet. She had occasion to summon one of the table-servants, who was carrying a dish of peas, and put up her trumpet to hear his reply to her question. The unlucky Khitmutgar, misunderstanding her wishes, instantly transferred a bountiful helping of peas to the open mouth of her acoustic instrument." The story is at least a century old.

I hear that the authoress of "Cometh up as a Flower," "Red as a Rose is she," &c., &c., had rather a queer adventure the other day. At church, at a place where she was staying in Flintshire, she could not resist mimicking a very High Church clergyman. The consequence was that her conduct was duly reported to the stewards, churchwardens I mean, and she was duly warned that she must not do it again. She has, I hear also, been engaged, at a very high salary, to write a new novel, on the sole condition that there are to be no Scripture quotations in it. Under these restrictions, she cannot, they say, take to her work kindly at all. How wonderfully clever her works are thought!—*London Letter*.

WEISSENBURG.

A letter from Weissenburg in the *Courrier du Bas Rhin* of August 2 shows that the Prussians were already feeling their way in that neighbourhood. On the day before a party of mounted chasseurs surprised a patrol of Prussian hussars near Neuville, in the canton of Lauterburg, when two of the latter were shot dead and three wounded by the Chassepot rifles with which the French cavalry were armed. On the same day another party of Prussian hussars was seen at Schleithal, and on Tuesday morning a number of Prussian lancers appeared near Alstenstadt, who fled on seeing a couple of mounted gendarmes approach.

It is also apparent from another letter in the same journal that the Prussians were taking great precautions to keep secret the number of their troops in this region. In several villages the inhabitants were forbidden to go beyond the confines of their commune without a pass from the authorities, in applying for which they were required to state the reason why they wished to go, the place they desired to visit, and the hour at which they would return.

EDITORS' TALES.

In a new work by Mr. Trollope, entitled *Editors' Tales*, the following appears:—"I write to you for literary employment, and I implore you to provide me with it if it be within your power to do so. My capacity for such work is not small, and my acquirements are considerable. My need is very great, and my views in regard to remuneration are modest. I was educated at ——, and was afterwards a scholar of —— College, Cambridge. I left the university without a degree, in consequence of a quarrel with the college tutor. I was rusticated, and not allowed to return. After that I became for a while a student for the Chancely Bar. I then lived for some years in Paris, and I understand and speak French as though it were my own language. For all purposes of literature I am equally conversant with German. I read Italian. I am, of course, familiar with Latin. In regard to Greek I will only say that I am less ignorant of it than nineteen-twentieths of our national scholars. I am well read in modern and ancient history. I have especially studied political economy. I have not neglected other matters necessary to the education of an enlightened man,—unless it be natural philosophy. I can write English, and can write it with rapidity. I am a poet; —at least, I so esteem myself. I am not a believer. My character will not bear investigation;—in saying which, I mean you to understand, not that I steal and cheat, but that I live in dirty lodgings, spend many of my hours in a public-house, and cannot pay tradesmen's bills where tradesmen have been found to trust me. I have a wife and four children,—which burden forbids me to free myself from all care by a bare bodkin. I am just past forty, and since I quarrelled with my family because I could not understand the Trinity. I have never been the owner of a ten-pound note. My wife was not a lady. I married her because I was determined to take refuge from the conventional thraldom of so-called 'gentlemen' amidst the liberty of the lower orders. My life, of course, has been a mistake. Indeed, to live at all,—is it not a folly? I am at present employed on the staff of two or three of the 'Penny Dreadfuls.' Your august highness in literature has perhaps never heard of a 'Penny Dreadful.' I write for them matter, which we among ourselves call 'blood and nastiness,'—and which is copied from one to another. For this I am paid 45s. a week. For 30s. a week I will do any work that you may impose upon me for the term of six months. I write this letter as a last effort to rescue myself from the filth of my present position, but I entertain no hope of any success. If you ask it I will come and see you; but do not send for me unless you mean to employ me, as I am ashamed of myself. I live at No. 3, Cucumber Court, Grey's Inn Lane;—but if you write, address to the care of Mr. Grimes, the Spotted Dog, Liquorpond Street. Now I have told you my whole life, and you may help me if you will. I do not expect an answer.—Yours truly, Julius Mackenzie."

CROQUET OPENINGS.

Sir,—Blue leads off, and runs the first and second hoops. To what part of the ground should he go? This seems a very simple question, and I have no doubt some of your readers have already answered it to their own satisfaction—"To the third hoop *of course*." In my opinion this is precisely the worst place on the whole ground for blue to go to, provided pink knows how to take advantage of the situation.

Pink now runs hoops 1 and 2, and then places himself to the right of the second hoop, but at such a distance as to leave an uncertain shot for black—say eight or ten yards off. If black is a very deadly shot at ten yards, then pink must place himself about twelve yards off. No absolute rule can be given—the distance must be such that black has an uncertain shot.

Black plays next and runs the two hoops, and gets within an uncertain distance of pink. What is black to do? If he misses pink, he leaves the game open for yellow. He determines to join his partner.

Yellow runs the two hoops, and has a bold shot at his partner. If he misses, he is no worse off than he was before. Blue gets the break, and yellow and pink are within five yards of each other, but some twenty yards off blue and black, and quite out of their line of country. (I am supposing a ground 30 yards by 40 yards). Blue must go a long way out of his road to separate pink and yellow, or must continue his break with the adversaries lying near together.

But suppose yellow hits the convenient tice left for him by pink—and this of course he will do if he is a pretty good shot, say, twice out of five times—the second player cannot expect to get the first break oftener than this. See what a splendid chance he now has, and all through blue and black kindly going to the third hoop for him—just the very place he wants them to be. He splits pink to the middle hoop, and himself to the third, uses blue and black to make the third hoop, then disposes off blue, and continues his break with two balls to help—as good a disposition of the balls as he could have.

It may be said that blue, instead of going to the third hoop, might play himself off the boundary seven yards in front of that hoop. He gains this advantage, that if yellow hits pink, yellow has seven yards more to run after the adverse balls, and the chance of going off the boundary, and so of losing his turn. Yellow is also cramped, for in this case he will not dare to split pink to the middle but will be obliged to content himself with passing the break to pink. But, on the other hand, blue has further to go after his adversaries, or a seven-yard roll to his hoop. I cannot say that this is a very disadvantageous position for blue; but I do not consider it the best place for him. His object in going near the third hoop is to make it, if yellow does not get in. Having placed himself seven yards in front of it, he would be obliged to go after pink and yellow, and to pass the break to black.

Now comes the question, where should blue place himself, if not near to, or in front of, the third hoop? This is not so easy to determine. In my opinion, after having tried various places, the best position for blue is off the ground to the right of the second hoop, as then wherever pink and yellow go, blue and black have fair command of the ground.

Now, what is pink's best reply to this move? This again is very difficult. Last season, before the introduction of the modified dead boundary, I used to play pink forward to the right of the turning peg; but I think, if the dead boundary is played, pink's safest defence is the lefthand corner of the ground beyond the hoop three to peg.

Black naturally goes to his partner; if black misses, blue and black are close together. If black hits, he should split blue to pink's corner and go to the third hoop. On the whole, I don't think it is black's game to aim at blue but to purposely miss him, so that he may lie beyond him (nearer the turning peg), and so have a rush towards pink and yellow next time.

If black does not hit, pink is left alone, and yellow goes to him. If yellow hits, he takes off to blue and black; if yellow misses, blue rushes black towards pink and yellow and goes after them. This leaves the best chance of the first black with the first player; but, however matters are contrived, the first player must, I think, in the long run have the best of it.

There remain yet to be considered what should be done if blue muffs the second hoop, leaving a roquet for pink. Pink should clearly in this case send black to the third hoop, and leave a tice in the same place as though blue had in the first instance gone on his own accord to the third hoop.

The opening is the same for blue and black if the dead boundary is not played. But if there is no dead boundary, pink is then safer away from a corner, and as I think, ten or twelve yards to the right of the turning peg. If pink goes there, black should try to run his first hoop with such strength as to leave a slantingdicular shot through the second to pink. This is rather a dangerous stroke with yellow just behind, for slanting shots with force through a 5-in. hoop are by no means certainties. If black fails in the strength, he must go to partner. Yellow should then try the same tactics to get on pink. It does not so much matter about his missing the second hoop, for unless he makes it and can roquet pink, he loses the first break. To make it and get near pink he must run some risk.—Cavendish.—*Field*.

One gentleman who had just returned from St. Petersburg rather amused me by describing a scene that took place at the railway-station of that city before he left. It appears that some dozen Germans living there had been recalled to serve during the war; about the same number of Frenchmen happened to be collected at the station at the same time. They became acquainted with each other's nationality, and without more ado they commenced a campaign on the platform, the result of which was that three Frenchmen were placed *hors de combat* by the time the train started.—*Cologne Letter*, July 31.

M. Edmond About writes that "the officer killed at Niederbronn—Mr. Winslow—was an Englishman in the service of the Grand Duke of Baden. When the Queen lately ordered all her subjects to observe the strictest neutrality, she did not foresee that one of them would be the first victim of the war. This unfortunate young man, whom a Chassepôt bullet has so sadly reduced to neutralized, looked like a perfect 'gentleman.' Besides his native tongue, he spoke both French and German with elegance. 15,000f. (£600) were found, it is said, upon his person. He died last night, after more than twelve hours of suffering so dreadful that he could not attend to the consolations of the minister. Niederbronn possesses a protestant minister and a Roman Catholic priest, who officiate alternately in one and the same church."

General Frossard, who is to command the Second Corps, is an Engineer officer. He is 63 years of age. Like Lebœuf, he became one of the authorities of the Ecole Polytechnique. He took a subordinate part in the siege of Rome, and in 1852 was made Director of Fortifications at Oran, in Algeria. In 1858 he became a general of division, and in the following year was employed in the campaign in Italy. He was afterwards appointed aide-de-camp of the Emperor and member of the Committee of Public Defence. In 1867, the Emperor made him Governor of the Prince Imperial, and head of the Prince's maison militaire. For the last eighteen months he has been President of the Commission of Fortifications. The reputation of this officer is professional rather than popular, but it is believed that the Emperor's confidence in him is fully justified.—*Daily News*.

PARIS IN WAR TIME.

When the First Napoleon went to war, his last care before starting was to send for his trusty M. Frochot, Prefect of the Seine, and for his well beloved M. Fouché, Minister of Police, and to tell them both in that significant tone he possessed that he hoped Paris would remain quiet in his absence. Whereupon M. Fouché would bow his head, with a discreet smile, and answer that his Majesty might rely upon him; while the honest M. Frochot would bow his head and answer nothing. The fact is, the honest M. Frochot was not afflicted with an inordinate amount of intelligence, but he had just sense enough to see that the best thing he could do was to follow the guidance of his colleague of the Rue de Jerusalem. And so, when the Grand Army and its chief had disappeared through the Barrière d'Italie, or the Barrière de Fontainebleau, or the Barrière de Clichy—when the last vivandière cart had jolted over the rickety stones which then did duty for macadam in the Queen of Cities—when the last among the horde of peddlers who followed the fighting hosts like carrion crows had vanished as a speck on the dusty roads—when the passive bourgeois who had congregated in the streets to stare, gape, and cry "Vive la Guerre!" had returned each man to his avocation; then this pair of loyal subjects, MM. Fouché and Frochot, would meet together at the house of Monsieur the Archi-Chancellor, Duke of Cambacérès, and confer with that wise dignitary as to how Paris might be kept quiet.

The task was not a particularly difficult one for his Imperial Majesty while off to conquer other thrones was not unmindful of his own, and always took care there should be a good supply of military left behind to guard against eventualities. Then there were the gendarmes, who wore bigger hats, longer swords, and taller boots than their degenerate descendants; and in addition to these bulwarks of order M. Fouché possessed a fine collection of agents in plain clothes, for the most part ex-inmates of penal establishments, who were worthy men and to be depended on. The functions of these gentlemen were to scent out the emissaries of the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt (the Bismarck of those days), to lay an attentive ear next the keyholes of drawing-rooms in the Faubourg St. Germain, to exercise an unobtrusive supervision over those members of the clergy suspected of sympathizing with his Holiness the disestablished and disendowed Pope of Rome, and to keep a watchful eye on those grim old Republicans of the Convention who were living the sullen lives of hermit wolves in out-of-the-way holes and corners. They were ubiquitous, these agents of M. Fouché; they cropped up everywhere and in the most commendable variety of disguises. In the coach-yard of the Rue St. Honoré, where the ponderous diligences of MM. Lafitte and Caillard came lumbering in twice a day with their freight of passengers from the North, was sure to be seen some honest farmer-looking man with a good broad face, who had been entertaining his fellow-travellers all the way with his naïve talk. Perhaps he had struck up a friendship with one or two of them. He had confessed in a whisper to the passenger with a dismal face that he thought cheaply of the Emperor, and the dismal passenger had replied that he, too, was tired of war taxes, and that, being a grocer, he cursed the continental blockade which kept coffee and spices at a premium. The next day, great scandal: the dismal passenger just arrived is Paris in arrested in his hotel, deprived of his luggage, and hauled off to the Prefecture to explain certain transactions of a contraband nature which he had confided to no one on earth but the traveller with the broad face. Again, at the Café Valois, where the Royalists resorted who did not know the stanch habitué who had been to Coblentz, received the cross of St. Louis from M. le Comte de Provence's own hands, and had but one pleasure on earth—that of talking about the dear exiled family in England. Excellent man! how he would lift up his hands on hearing that the police had somehow got wind of that little conspiracy they had all been concocting together, and that M. le Vicomte de Ceci and M. le Comte de Cela were under lock and key! Then, again, there were the churches and seminaries. Under the form and garb of a new curate, there would creep into a pious circle of Romanist priests a saintly man with a holy countenance, who talked with more unction than anybody about the wrongs of our Holy Father Pius VII. Perhaps he would suggest that a subscription should be raised to relieve some of the wants of the ill-used Pontiff, and generously volunteer to act as secretary and treasurer to the fund; and one morning all the money would find its way into the coffers of M. the Archi-Treasurer Lebrun, and there would be great cackling and consternation among the subscribers at being suddenly despoiled of their snug benefices in Paris, and scattered to the four corners of France to occupy craggy vicarages in sea-board parishes under the close surveillance of a sub-prefect. But this was not all. M. the Minister of Police had other game to catch besides priests, nobles, and disloyal tradesmen. It was one of the most amiable traits of character in the Great Napoleon that, judging the natures of all men by his own, he put trust in nobody. M. Fouché had strict instructions to miss nothing of what went on in the Hôtel de Saint Florentin (where M. de Tallyrand resided), in the Hôtel Cambacérès, in the Hôtel of M. le Cardinal Fesch, his Majesty's most esteemed uncle (one cannot be too prudent), in the Hôtel de Ville, and in the hotels of all the ambassadors—whose despatches were unsealed and copied with the most scrupulous regularity whenever they were entrusted to the post. And, while M. Fouché was occupied in conscientiously watching all these great people, a "counter police" (*contre police*) which received its order direct from M. Duroc was engaged in spying *him*. Admirable system! Touching confidence as between a Sovereign and his subjects!

However, to return to MM. Frochot and Cambaceres. These two patriotic functionaries did not discover until 1814 (when so many curious secrets were revealed) that their butlers and valets had been during many years indefatigable correspondents of the Rue de Jerusalem. On the contrary, while their Imperial master was away subduing Germans and Moscovites, they were intimately persuaded that he counted on them wholly, and therefore zealously did their best to justify so much honour. It was part of the honest M. Frochot's business to see that there was always a proper amount of bunting and illumination after the news of a victory; that there should be no lack of congratulatory addresses from municipal councils, and that the bulletins of the Grand Army were duly placarded at all the street corners. Very entertaining compositions those Grand Army bulletins. The rules to be observed in their fabrication were briefly as follows: 1. Speak of all the victories as "stupendous." 2. Make no mention of advantages gained by the enemy. 3. Deduct 40 per cent. from the number of slain Frenchmen, and add the same 40 per cent. to the total of exterminated foes. 4. Talk of the extreme enthusiasm of the conquered populations (Prussians and others) as being freed from the yoke of tyranny. 5. Describe civilization marching in the rear of the Emperor, and counselling him to go on with the war by all means. 6. Order a general *Te Deum*. In the bulletin which relates the entry of Napoleon I. into Berlin after the battle of Jena, there is a most thrilling passage about the ovation awarded to his Majesty by the over-joyed Prussians—the real truth being that after Jena all the women of Berlin cut off their hair, and that the conqueror rode through streets as deserted and silent as catacombs. The duties of the Archi-Chancellor Cambaceres were somewhat more delicate than those of his colleague at the Hotel de Ville. M. de C. was entrusted with the mission of taking care of and advising the Empress (Josephine or Marie Louise, as the case may be), and when the Imperial lady committed blunders, to bear the blame of them. One day, receiving a deputation of the Corps Lègislatif, come to congratulate her upon a "stupendous" victory, Josephine answered naïvely, "I thank the representatives of the nation." On the morrow the speech was printed in the *Moniteur*, and six weeks afterwards the same *Moniteur* published this unique erratum: "In her speech of the 9th the Empress is reported to term the members of the Corps Lègislatif 'the representatives of the nation.' Her Majesty can have said no such thing. She knows that the sole representative of the nation is the Emperor; that after him comes the Senate, after that the Council of State, and then, only, the Corps Lègislatif." By the same courier the author of this paragraph had sent to the Duke of Cambacérès this billet-doux: "M. l'Archi-Chancelier—Je m'etonne que vous ignoriez les bases de notre Constitution politique au point de permettre a l'Imperatrice d'attribuer à certains Corps une importance qu'ils n'ont point. Veillez à ce qu'il ne se commette plus de ces sottises." On another occasion, Marie Louise being accosted in the Park of St. Cloud by a number of sobbing women, who entreated her to exert her influence to obtain peace, she promised, with some emotion, that she would speak to the Emperor about it. This drove his Majesty half rabid: "Que signifient de pareilles scandales?" he wrote to his disconcerted Chancellor, "Ai-je, oui ou non, des agents pour faire la police de mes chateaux? Depuis quand les criailleries de quelques femmes prétendent-elles dicter la politique d'un grand peuple?" Thus not only did Napoleon the Great leave Paris in good hands when he went away, but he likewise took care that his gracious presence should be unceasingly felt in his capital even when he was at Madrid, Vienna, and Moscow.

One would think that under such circumstances—that is, with M. Fouché's police on the one hand, with M.M. Frochot and Cambacérès on the other, and with his Imperial Majesty exercising a vigilant though distant superintendence over everybody—there was not much danger of Paris being otherwise than quiet; and no more there was while the Emperor was successful. So long as the news of stupendous victories arrived with edifying regularity twice or thrice a fortnight, nobody budged an inch. The proverbial frogs under a flagstone could not have presented a more reassuring flatness than "the great French People" under the Imperial master's boot. But one day things abruptly changed. While he was on his way home with his shattered army from Moscow the Emperor received a piece of news that made him turn white, and no wonder, for it gave him an instructive idea of the stability of thrones which are based on the Rue de Jerusalem and have such men as MM. Fouché, Frochot, Cambacérès, and Co. for props. The episode was a very comic one, being simply this:—Paris had been without intelligence from the Emperor for more than three weeks; vague rumours were afloat; the reports of disasters were filtering slowly among the public, despite all official precautions, and everbody felt anxious and alarmed. In the midst of this state of apprehension, on the night of the 23rd of October, 1812, one General Malet, who had been shut up in a madhouse of the Rue Picpus for being a Liberal, escaped from his keepers, went and called up a few friends, and rushed with them to the Hôtel de Ville, where they told M. Frochot that the Emperor was dead, that a Provisional Government was about to be established, and that he, Frochot, was under arrest. Not for a single moment did the honest M. Frochot doubt this piece of news or offer any resistance. Like a true Imperial functionary who had never been allowed to think for himself, but had been bred always to do what he was told, he submitted resignedly, as a matter of course, and was locked up there and then. The same farce was repeated at several other Government offices, and with equal success, as nobody resisted. It seemed quite natural to be arrested, and had it not been for a blunder General Malet committed in giving two contradictory answers to a brother general whom he was apprehending, he would have been master of Paris before daybreak. As it was his blunder proved fatal to him; he was seized, tried by court-martial the next day, and shot. The mischief was done, however, and shooting could not remedy it. When the Emperor returned he caused M. Frochot to be tried by the Council of State and degraded "for having failed in presence of mind;" he also administered a stern rebuke to the Empress, who had fled terror-stricken to Saint Cloud and obstinately refused to return to Paris. But all this availed little. From that time forth Napoleon knew what his power was worth; he had learned that Sovereigns of his pattern can never count on the morrow.

Fifty-eight years have passed since General Malet flourished and the honest M. Frochot was Prefect; but one cannot help being struck by certain coincidences existing between these years, 1812 and 1870. Heaven forbid we should draw too close a comparison between M. Fouché and M. Pietri, M. Cambacérès and M. Roucher, M. Frochot and M. Chevreau (or M. Ollivier), H.I.M. Marie-Louise and H.I.M. another august lady. Still less will we hint at any possible parallel between General Malet and M. Rochefort or M. Flourens. But yet we repeat, these are coincidences. Have we not in each case an immense war too rashly undertaken, a Sovereign rather dreaded than loved in his good city of Paris, and a people always ready enough to cheer at success, but never particularly generous in forgiving failure?—*Pall Mall Gazette*, August 5.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Saturday evening, July 31, Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at a sumptuous banquet in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, and a numerous and distinguished company was invited to do them honour.

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with prolonged cheering, said,—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—When you, sir, were pleased some weeks ago to propose to us that a day should be named when we might partake of your hospitality, I was in hopes that we should meet you around this festive board with no other immediate duty or subject of our reflections than the rendering you an account of our stewardship with respect to the ordinary annual labours of the session. We have had before us matter of the deepest interest and of no inconsiderable difficulty. Irrespective of any other subjects, the House of Commons—to which falls what I may be permitted to call the labouring oar of the Constitution—has bestowed some fifty nights on two measures of great interest—the first of these relating to the tenure of land in Ireland; and the accomplishment of that measure was a large item in the commission proposed to us by the voice and intelligence of the country at the time when we were called to office. A large portion of the purpose for which we were engaged in the service of the Crown was to endeavour to establish a harmony between Great Britain and the sister island such as heretofore had not been effectually attained. By the aid, by the indefatigable labours of Parliament we have been enabled to dispose of this great measure and to lay the foundations, as I trust, of relations between the particular classes of the community in an agricultural country like Ireland which will give promise of greater contentment, of greater prosperity, of greater wealth, and, above all, of a nearer approach to that union of heart and sentiment by which, more than anything else, the country may be benefited. We have also been deeply exercised with a measure relating to England, which has had for its object the imparting to those large portions of the people who have hitherto received but an ineffectual and scanty measure of the blessings of education, a full and competent measure of those blessings; and through the labours of the house Commons, and through the labours of my right hon. friend who has had the principal share in conducting the Education Bill through that House (cheers), we have now reached a point at which we may be said to have passed by every serious difficulty and danger, and before we are many days older I trust that both these Bills will have received the Royal assent, to the general satisfaction of the country. (Cheers.) I wish we had been in a position in which it had been possible to confine the remarks fit to be addressed to you on this occasion to the subjects of peace and of satisfaction. But a higher power has ordained, or has permitted, that events should arise which we little anticipated, even at the period, not now remote, when we received your friendly invitation; and now we are confronted with the saddest and the most melancholy spectacle that this century has presented. (Cheers.) I think I do not exaggerate when I use these words. (Cheers.) I do not desire to step, and I hope I do not step, beyond the province that belongs to the Minister of the Crown to-night. I do not pronounce, or seek to pronounce, any judgment, or anticipate in the slightest degree the verdict of history and of posterity upon the rights and upon the wrongs of this great quarrel we now see come before us; but, in the name of wounded humanity, in the name of grieving civilization, in the name of our religion, afflicted for what it witnesses, I do repeat that nothing more deplorable, nothing more dismal, has marked perhaps the history of mankind—certainly the history of mankind in our times—than that splendid, indeed, it may be, but awful spectacle in which nations of the highest civilization—with institutions the most perfectly developed, with celebrity established in every department of history, with the very first positions in the civilized world to which it is possible for any nation to attain—are marshalling by hundreds of thousands and almost by millions their armies for deadly conflict, for causes which it is difficult to appreciate or define. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it is impossible to resist the impulse which drives us to the expression of the sentiments of grief that lacerate the mind and heart of every intelligent man when he beholds such a spectacle as this. But we must also recollect that our interest is not alone that of spectators. You have said, and said briefly, my Lord Mayor, and my right hon. friend who has already addressed you at this time has echoed your words, that our business, our first business, in relation to this contest is not that of those who either take or intend to take a share in the sanguinary strife. The ideas that necessarily occur to the mind of an English Minister when, unhappily, he arrives at one of these dreadful crises of European affairs are security and neutrality. (Cheers.) It is his business. It is the business of a British Administration, whatever its political colour, at all times, but especially at this time, to satisfy itself from an inspection of establishments as they are, and if on an inspection of establishments as they are anything be wanting, then by judicious measures to propose and provide that this country shall,—humanly speaking, be made secure against contingencies which may arise. (Loud cheers.) And, I think, there never was a period at which, whether we look to the condition of those great establishments,—the Army and Navy of the country, with the auxiliary forces, or whether we look to the united temper and feeling of the country—there never was a period at which a task of that kind, painful as, in some respects, it must be on account of the circumstances in which it has arisen, could yet be discharged by any Government with a greater security or a stronger conviction that, whatever may arise, this great nation would be found equal to its duties? (Cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, what are those duties? Those duties, as we now meet them; those duties—setting aside the anticipation of events that have not arisen, and I trust and believe will not arise—are to maintain a just, an absolute, an impartial, a dignified neutrality. (Cheers.) And why do I say that we are to maintain this neutrality? It is not on account of want of sympathy with our fellow-creatures who are suffering in this awful strife—it is not on account of any selfish isolation—it is not because we have said or think it is possible for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to sever itself from the concerns and interests of civilized Europe. It is on other grounds. It is because the very first thought that addresses itself to the minds of humane and rational persons is the advantage that the evils, the mischiefs, and sorrows that belong to this war should be circumscribed within the narrowest limits. It is because the avoidance of the expression of partial judgment, leaning to one side or the other, is the best method that a nation not engaged in the war can adopt to prevent the extension of the circle of the war. (Cheers.) It is because we hope that opportunity may arise, amid the vicissitudes of the conflict, at which the friendly advice of those who have done nothing to forfeit the confidence of either side may be offered and accepted for putting an end to the strife, and even during its course doing something in favour of suffering humanity. (Cheers.) And yet let it not be supposed that the maintenance of neutrality is for this country at an large easy duty. It is a duty anxious and arduous in a degree, perhaps, only second to the conflict of war itself. (Hear, hear.) Were we a people dependent only on ourselves, and a people having nothing depending upon us; were we a people whose territories were surrounded by a wall of brass—a people whose wants and all whose desires were satisfied from within the circuit of our own dominion, the case would be different; but, on the contrary, there is scarcely a square yard of the surface of Europe with which England has not relations of commerce and exchange, involving us at every point in transactions that vary with the interests of both the Powers at war, placing us in contact with them under circumstances the most trying to patience and to good-will both on the one side and on the other. If, for example, we look at the administration of the laws which belong to neutrality connected with the export of commodities which may or may not be termed contraband of war, how often is it that even the most impartial administration of those laws may in its bearing be different on the two Powers engaged in the contest? (Cheers.) We can hardly hope, my Lord Mayor, not to witness occasions in which temper may be tried both on one side and the other. I trust that in the administration of this country there will be no thought except that of acting according to absolute and simple justice, and doing nothing to forfeit the friendship which we are entitled to claim from both belligerents (cheers), and which, during a long course of years, I venture to say we have faithfully and honourably maintained. (Loud cheers.) But do not let us be surprised, and do not let us be discouraged or disappointed, if in this case or in that it shall appear to one or both that we are leaning either way. If the sounds of complaint shall reach your ears, do not therefore conclude either that the Administration of the country has been wrongfully giving cause of complaint or that those who complain are inexcusable. The condition of a country locked in mortal conflict is one not always favourable to clear and impartial judgment in matters which bear both on interest and feeling. Let us only endeavour to cherish that calm, practical spirit, that love, that impartial justice, that sentiment of expansive charity, towards our fellow-creatures and fellow Christians on whom this deadly scourge has come. If we hear the words of anger, let us meet them with the spirit of patience; let us rest content in our desire to act uprightly by one and the other, and be assured if, for a moment, misunderstanding should prevail, that misapprehension will be for a moment only, and when it has passed away the rectitude of our intentions will be acknowledged, and full confidence in our conduct will be felt. My Lord Mayor, perhaps it is too bold to speculate on the time within which it may be hoped that the good offices of neutrals can be made useful in this deadly controversy. We have seen that the intensity of war has been multiplied in a degree almost beyond conception by modern science. We have seen that its

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duration has been considerably abridged. We must not be too sanguine. We must not presume too much on our partial experience, in anticipating the time when, as we confidently hope, this conflict may be brought to an end; but it is our duty to take care that, be it long or be it short, we may have done nothing when the time of reconciliation comes to forfeit the friendship and good opinion of any of those who are engaged in it. (Cheers.) There were periods, my Lord Mayor, when a strife or struggle of this kind would be very differently viewed—when the nations of the world were accustomed to consider themselves rather as natural enemies than as natural friends, and when the language of many would have been—"Well, let them tear one another to pieces; they will be the weaker and we shall relatively the stronger." If it is some comfort to think that we do not find this language now employed, it is some comfort to find that there is a recognition of a common interest among civilized and Christian nations. The people of England, I believe, are aware that the strength and wealth of other countries are their strength and wealth also (cheers), and it is a sad and lamentable thing for them when other countries are wasting their resources, not of wealth only, but of precious human life in these deadly conflicts. (Cheers.) And, my Lord Mayor, I will undertake even to say this, that there is an opinion of the civilized world and of the European portions of it in particular which is gradually moulding and forming itself, and coming from year to year to speak with more authority on the conduct of each particular country, and to exercise greater and greater control over that country. If it be true, as we know it is, that in the first heat and agony of the controversy which plunged France and Prussia into the present conflict, at that very moment each of these Powers showed an intense anxiety to find the opinion of Europe on its side (cheers), rely upon it that, as the struggle proceeds, that anxiety on the side of each Power will become deeper and deeper, and the legitimate moral authority of that judgment which may be formed by detached and impartial countries will have more and more influence for good. (Cheers.) Let us, my Lord Mayor, endeavour so to comport ourselves in these difficult circumstances—so to restrain the expression of hasty opinions—so to prove the reality of our sympathy with both these sufferers in a giant struggle, that, come what may, we may be able to contribute somewhat to the weight of that voice of civilized mankind which, as we hope, must exercise a great and, possibly, even a commanding, influence—first, in narrowing and restraining the sphere within which human misery is to be spread; and, secondly, in bringing to a close the operation of those calamitous energies which are given to the conflict of war. (Cheers.) I need not, my Lord Mayor, detain you on a subject which commands, and, indeed, I may say, absorbs, the feelings and thoughts of all who stand now as witnesses of these portentous events; but I can assure you that, in the generous appreciation you have shown of the views and intentions of the Government, you have not gone beyond the truth. (Cheers.) They are men who will not forget the honour of their country (cheers) in the attempt to discharge their duties, but they will recognize, and they do recognize, as the dominant sentiments of their mind at this painful crisis—first, the deepest grief at the calamities which they see are about to desolate the fairest portions of Europe, and, secondly, the earnest hope that it may be reserved for friendly intervention, or such other means, as it may please Providence to give, to find the opportunity of putting an end to scenes which, whatever the justification that one party or the other may think they find in the incidents of the case, must nevertheless in the judgment of history and in the judgment of posterity, be regarded as among the most mournful and most miserable that ever presented themselves to the view of mankind. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid protracted cheering.)

THE TREATIES OF 1839 AND 1867.

THE Treaties signed at London, April 19, 1839, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia on the one part, and the Netherlands on the other, and between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia on the one part, and Belgium on the other, declare:—Article I., that His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, engages to cause to be immediately converted into a Treaty with His Majesty the King of the Belgians the articles annexed to the present Act, and agreed upon by common consent, under the auspices of the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. Article II. That Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the King of the French, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, declare that the Articles mentioned in the preceding Article are considered as having the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted in the present Act, and that they are thus placed under the guarantee of their said Majesties. The annex to the Treaties signed at London, on the 19th of April, 1839, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, on the one part, and the Netherlands on the other part, and between the same States on the one part and Belgium on the other, states in Article I. that the Belgian territory shall be composed of the provinces of South Brabant, Liége, Namur, Hainault, West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, and Limbourg, such as they formed part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands constituted in 1815, with the exception of those districts of the province of Limbourg which are designated in Article IV. The Belgian territory shall, moreover, comprise that part of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg which is specified in Article II. Article VII. declares that Belgium within the limits specified in Articles I., II., and IV., shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States.

The treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, the Emperor of the French, the King of Italy, the King of the Netherlands, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, signed at London, May 11, 1867, declares that the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, within the limits determined by the Act annexed to the treaties of the 19th of April, 1839, under the guarantee of the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, shall henceforth form a perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe the same neutrality towards all other States. The high contracting parties engage to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by the present Article. That principle is and remains placed under the sanction of the collective guarantee of the Powers signing parties to the present Treaty, with the exception of Belgium, which is itself a neutral State.

NOTES FROM ROME.

ROME, JULY 29.

THE blow so long talked of has at last been struck, and, after all, has taken the Vatican by surprise. The Pope and his counsellors were persuaded that Napoleon had too many reasons for holding Rome to give it up. They retained this conviction till the day before yesterday, when the Marquis de Banneville presented himself at the Vatican, and communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a despatch which laconically stated that the Emperor was compelled to terminate the occupation, having need of all his troops for the war. The event has spread consternation through the clerical world, and the Jesuits are urging the Pope to place himself under the protection of England, and take refuge in Malta. The Holy Father resists this advice, and there is talk of his appealing for support to the whole Catholic Church. The excitement of the population is intense, and nothing but force will prevent a revolution on the first signal of the Liberal leaders. Ho far the Government can rely on its troops in the event of a movement is uncertain, for even the French soldiers appear to have been disaffected. Yesterday at Civita Vecchia three companies of the sixth battalion of Chasseurs marched down to the steamer Prince Napoleon to embark for Marseilles, shouting "A bas le Pape!" "A bas le gouvernement des prêtres!" "Vive l'Italie!" General Dumont rushed into the street in his shirt-sleeves to put a stop to the cries. In the order for the embarkation the French Minister for War informs General Dumont that the Pontifical territory is placed under the protection of the King of Italy. Cardinal Antonelli has applied by telegraph to Monsignor Chigi, the Nuncio at Paris, for explanations respecting the evacuation, and also as to the intentions of the French Government. Yet in the face of this fact, the prelates here assert that the Pope has received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon declaring his unalterable determination never to abandon him. There is also much talk of a letter addressed to the Holy Father by Victor Emmanuel. It is certain that some communication of importance was received from Paris this afternoon, as the Marquis de Banneville, on its arrival, instantly went to the Vatican, though it was two o'clock, the hour at which the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli take their dinner. The papal Consolidés have fallen to 58. The clericals affirm that Prussia has declared at Florence that she will regard the violation of Pontifical territory by Italian troops as a *casus belli*; and that Count Bismark will shortly publish the project of a secret Franco-Italian treaty, in which Italy engages to cede Piedmont to France.

Great activity prevails in the Papal War Department. General Kanzler wishes to garrison Civita Vecchia with the Legion of Antibes, but the soldiers refuse to march, and Colonel Porreaux has applied for instructions to Paris. The legionaries are constantly fighting with the German carabineers. Yesterday there was a desperate combat near the Piazza Colonna, and if the two corps remain together we may expect some day to see a general fight in the streets. This morning an extraordinary council was held at the War Office, but what took place has not transpired.

The 200 bishops who remain in Rome have received the project of a new scheme, entitled "De missionibus apostolicis," and are invited to send in their observations and propositions of amendment in writing before the 20th of August, when the Council will hold its next general sitting.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GOLDSMITH'S WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artists) of brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These Pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble, Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCES OF ENGLISH LIFE.

PASSAGES FROM THE ENGLISH NOTE-BOOKS OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Two Vols. London: Strahan & Co.

A FLAVOUR of forbidden pleasure hangs about those two portly volumes, which will not render them the less acceptable to most readers. Not, however, that there is anything of an immoral character about them—Hawthorne was a Nathaniel indeed; it is merely the social impropriety, as it may be so called, of enjoying gossip about well-known people; their houses, habits, appearances, and characters. There is an entire freedom from reserve in the descriptions here given of the persons whom Hawthorne visited, their works and ways—a candour of criticism and speculation—which may be charming to their friends—especially their candid friends—but which can scarcely be in all cases agreeable to the subjects of remark. Not that there is any scandal reported; it is only matters of minor morals—as the little things of life, of manner and deportment, have been christened—that are commented upon; but people are apt to be sensitive even about such matters. For example, it cannot be agreeable to a lady whom all her friends will readily recognise "as the former Miss ——, the actress," and who is introduced to us as "the wife of Mr. D., one of the writers for the *Times*," to have it here set down that she is a "seemingly good, simple, and intelligent lady, not at all pretty, and, I should think, older than her husband," especially when the description is followed up thus:—"She was very kind to me, and told me that she had read one of my books—'The House of Seven Gables'—thirteen years ago, which I thought remarkable, because I did not write it till eight or nine years afterwards." And this is Mrs. D.'s reward for trying to make herself agreeable to an American author; to be told in a posthumous note-book that she is plain, middle-aged, and blundering in compliment! Again, what would the late Mr. Jerdan have said to have read that Mr. Hawthorne, to whom he tried to show kindness and attention, suspected that he was "a very disreputable senior, but certainly not the less to be pitied on that account," and that "there was something very touching in his stiff and infirm movement, as he resumed his stick and took leave, waving me a courteous farewell, and turning upon me a smile, grim with age, as he went down the steps." Our good friend Dr. Charles Mackay is ticketed "a shrewd, sensible man, with a certain slight ascerbity of thought"—a description he will not care to resent; but we should doubt his liking to have it recorded that he and Douglas Jerrold, talking about the position of literary men in England, "said that the aristocracy hated, and despised, and feared them"—a sentiment better fitted for the mouths of writers for the "Twopenny Trumpet," than for authors of character and repute like Jerrold and Mackay. And the editor of those "Note-Books" has certainly made the memory of Hawthorne decidedly less savoury to the whole tribe of gentlemen of the press by allowing to appear here his note of a Mr. M.'s malicious remark that "newspaper reporters may be known at all celebrations, and on any public occasion, by the enormous quantity of luncheon they eat."

This too free and open dealing with personal matters is the sole flaw on those otherwise charming volumes; and it is an error in taste and judgment, into which the editor has been led evidently from inadvertency, and a want of full consideration of how reluctant modest and sensible people are to have their domestic privacy unveiled even to an admiring world. When the verdict is favourable, it may be excused; when it is the reverse, it ought to have been left unrecorded. The editor, in explanation of those very free disclosures, says—"It has been a matter both of conscience and courtesy to withhold nothing that could be given up." It is difficult to see how either conscience or courtesy is satisfied by opening to the vulgar gaze interiors to which Mr. Hawthorne was admitted as a private friend and honoured guest, and to which he would certainly not have been so cordially welcomed had it been known that he was taking notes which were to be printed—after his own death, it is true, but still in the lifetime of his entertainers. The genial current of society will be frozen up altogether, especially under the chilling presence of distinguished American authors, if such practices are perpetuated.

The journals from which those notes are extracted extend over a period of upwards of four years—namely, from Mr. Hawthorne's arrival at Liverpool in August 1853, to his departure for the Continent in January 1858. They contain some of his official experiences; but chiefly deal with impressions of the places he visited, and the persons he saw in excursions in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and in the course of more extended tours throughout England and Scotland. The editor fairly describes the general character of the book in saying—"Throughout his journals it will be seen that Mr. Hawthorne is *entertaining*, not *asserting* opinions and ideas; he questions, doubts, and reflects with his pen, and, as it were, instructs himself." And the book should be read with this qualification always in view. It is, of course, a very desultory piece of reading; and it is difficult to compact such loose and unconnected materials within the limits of a newspaper notice; but many of them are so good that it is at least worth the trying. They all have the freshness of new experiences impressed upon them; we see our country and ourselves as we are seen by an intelligent, observant, and on the whole kindly, foreigner, to whom everything is at once new and yet strangely familiar. This feeling must, of course, be even more present to an American visiting for the first time his "old home," than it is to an Englishman, for example, on his first trip to the Continent, where, though reading and conversation with travellers has informed him of much, he feels himself a good way from home—all the further because of the difference of speech, another element of similarity that draws our Transatlantic cousins much nearer to us.

Among the earliest impressions Mr. Hawthorne notes, is one of the dulness and ugliness of a lot of charity-school girls:—

"I should not have conceived it possible that so many children could have been collected together, without a single trace of beauty, or scarcely of intelligence, in so much as one individual; such mean, coarse, vulgar features and figures betraying unmistakably a low origin, and ignorant and brutal parents. They did not appear wicked but only stupid, animal, and soul-less. It must require many generations of better life to wake the soul in them. All America could not show the like."

This degraded pauper type strikes all Americans in much the same way; while a different style of poverty makes no such disagreeable and depressing impression, as may be seen by the following description of an Irish family on board the Mersey steam ferry-boat:—

"Coming to the ferry this morning a few minutes before the boat arrived from town, I went into the ferry-house—a small stone edifice—and found there an Irishman, his wife, and three children, the oldest eight or nine years old, and all girls. There was a good fire burning in the room, and the family was clustered round it, apparently enjoying the warmth very much; but when I went in both husband and wife very hospitably asked me to come to the fire, although there was not more than room at it for their own party. I declined, on the plea that I was warm enough, and then the woman said that they were very cold, having been long on the road. The man was grey-haired and grey-bearded, clad in an old drab overcoat, and laden with a huge bag, which seemed to contain bedclothing or something of the kind. The woman was pale, with a thin, anxious, wrinkled face, but with a good and kind expression. The children were quite pretty, with delicate faces, and a look of patience and endurance in them, but yet as if they had suffered as little as they possibly could. The two elder were cuddled up close to the father; the youngest, about four years old, sat in its mother's lap, and she had taken off its small shoes and stockings, and was warming its feet at the fire. Their little voices had a sweet and kindly sound as they talked in low tones to their parents and one another. They all looked very shabby, and yet had a decency about them; and it was touching to see how they made themselves at home at this casual fireside, and got all the comfort they could out of the circumstances. There is not much that can be caught in the description of this scene; but it made me understand, better than before, how poor people feel, wandering about in such destitute circumstances, and how they suffer, and yet how they have a life not quite miserable, after all, and how family love goes along with them. Soon the boat arrived at the pier, and we all went on board; and as I sat in the cabin, looking up through a broken pane in the skylight, I saw the woman's thin face, with its anxious, motherly aspect; and the youngest child in her arms, shrinking from the chill wind, but yet not impatiently; and the eldest of the girls standing close by, with her expression of childish endurance, but yet so bright and intelligent that it would evidently take but a few days to make a happy and playful child of her."

Having begun with such low company, it is as well to give Mr. Hawthorne's picture of that disagreeable British institution, the sturdy beggar:—

"He was terribly squalid—terribly; and when I had a glimpse of his face, it well befitted the rest of his development—grizzled, wrinkled, weather-beaten, yet sallow, and down-looking, with a watchful kind of eye turning upon everybody and everything, meeting the glances of other people rather boldly, yet not shrinking away; a long thin nose, a grey beard of a week's growth; hair not much mixed with grey, but rusty and lifeless; a miserable object; but it was curious to see how he was not ashamed of himself, but seemed to feel that he was one of the estates of kingdom, and had as much right to live as other men. He did just as he pleased, took the best place by the fire, nor would have cared though a nobleman were forced to stand aside for him. It was an Englishman's spirit; but in our country, I imagine, a beggar considers himself a kind of outlaw, and would hardly assume the privileges of a man in any place of public resort. Here beggary is a system and beggars are a numerous class, and make themselves, in a certain way, respected as such. Nobody evinced the slightest disapprobation of the man's proceedings. In America, I think, we should see many aristocratic airs on such provocation, and probably the ferry people would there have rudely thrust the beggar aside; giving him a shilling, however, which no Englishman would ever think of doing. There would also have been a great deal of fun made of his squalid and ragged figure; whereas nobody smiled at him this morning, nor in any way showed the slightest disrespect. This is good; but it is the result of a state of things by no means good."

Thus, the American traveller discovers that there are classes within classes in this country; and the shades puzzle and amuse him a good deal. He recounts, as interesting social phenomena, how a footman hit one of his feet against a young lady's, and how he apologised, and how easily he took it, and moralises:—"Somehow or other, different classes seem to encounter one another in an easier manner than with us. The shock is less palpable. I suppose the reason is that the distinctions are real, and therefore need not be continually asserted."

Among the eminent people with whom Mr. Hawthorne came early in contact was Mr. Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton. The year is 1854:—

"September 22.—I dined on Wednesday evening at Mr. John Heywood's, Norris Green. Mr. Monckton Milnes and lady were of the company. Mr. Milnes is a very agreeable, kindly man, resembling Longfellow a good deal in personal appearance; and he promotes, by his genial manners, the same pleasant intercourse which is so easily established with Longfellow. He is said to be a very kind patron of literary men, and to do a great deal of good among young and neglected people of that class. He is considered one of the best conversationists at present in society: it may very well be so; his style of talking being very simple and natural, anything but obtrusive, so that you might enjoy its agreeableness without suspecting it. He introduced me to his wife (a daughter of Lord Crewe), with whom and himself I had a good deal of talk. . . . Mr. Milnes told me that he owns the land in Yorkshire whence some of the pilgrims of the Mayflower emigrated to Plymouth, and that Elder Brewster was the post-master of the village. . . . He also said that in the next voyage of the Mayflower, after she carried the pilgrims, she was employed in transporting a cargo of slaves from Africa—to the West Indies, I suppose. This is a queer fact, and would be nuts for the Southerners." . . . .

"September 29.—Mr. Monckton Milnes called on me at the consulate day before yesterday. He is pleasant and sensible. . . . Speaking of American politicians, I remarked that they were seldom anything but politicians, and had no literary or other culture beyond their own calling. He said the case was the same in England, and instanced Sir ——, who once called on him for information when an appeal had been made to him respecting two literary gentlemen. Sir —— had never heard the names of either of these gentlemen, and applied to Mr. Milnes, as being somewhat conversant with the literary class, to know whether they were distinguished, and what were their claims. The names of the two literary men were James Sheridan Knowles and Alfred Tennyson."

Who was this ignorant statesman? The point of the story is lost without the name, as it is of a great many stories told in a like way in these volumes. As we have begun to personal notes, we may as well give one or two more:—

"We walked to St. Leonard's—a part of Hastings, I believe, but a mile or two from the Castle—and there called at the lodgings of two friends of B——h. These were Mr. Theodore Martin, the author of "Bon Gaultier's ballads," and his wife, the celebrated actress, Helen Faucit. Mr. Martin is a barrister—a gentleman whose face and manners suited me at once; a simple, refined, sincere, not too demonstrative person. His wife, too, I liked—a tall, dark, fine, and ladylike woman, with the simplest manners, that give no trouble at all, and so must be perfect. With these two persons I felt myself, almost in a moment, on friendly terms, and in true accord, and so I talked, I think, more than I have at any time since coming to London.

"We took a pleasant lunch at their house; and then they walked with us to the railway station, and there they took leave of B——h affectionately, and of me hardly less so; for, in truth, we had grown to be almost friends in this very little while. And as we rattled away, I said to B——h earnestly—"What good people they are!"—and B——h smiled, as if he had known perfectly well that I should think and say so."

Here are a few statesmen seen in Parliament in 1856:—

"B——h pointed out Lord John Russell—a small, very short, elderly gentleman, in a brown coat, and so large a hat—not large of brim, but large like a peck measure—that I saw really no face beneath it. By-and-by came a rather tall, slender person, in a black frock-coat, buttoned up, and black pantaloons, taking long steps, but I thought rather feebly or listlessly. His shoulders were round, or else he had a habitual stoop in them. He had a prominent nose, a thin face, and a sallow, very sallow complexion; . . . and had I seen him in America, I should have taken him for a hard-worked editor of a newspaper, weary and worn with night labour and want of exercise—aged before his time. It was Disraeli, and I never saw any other Englishman look in the least like him; though, in America, his appearance would not attract notice as being unusual.

"We were to dine at the Refectory of the House with the new member for Boston; and, meanwhile, B——h obtained admittance for us into the Speaker's gallery, where we had a view of the members, and could hear what was going on. A Mr. Muntz was speaking on the income-tax, and he was followed by Sir George Cornewall Lewis and others; but it was all very uninteresting, without the slightest animation or attempt at oratory—which, indeed, would have been quite out of place. We saw Lord Palmerston; but at too great a distance to distinguish anything but a grey head.

"We again saw Disraeli, who has risen from the people by modes perhaps somewhat like those of Mr. ——. He came and stood near our table, looking at the bill of fare, and then sat down on the opposite side of the room with another gentleman, and ate his dinner. The story of his marriage does him much credit; and, indeed, I am inclined to like Disraeli as a man who has made his own place good among a hostile aristocracy, and leads instead of following them."

This is a literary party in London in the same year:—

"Mr. Taylor is reckoned a brilliant conversationist; but I suppose he requires somebody to draw him out and assist him; for I could hear nothing that I thought very remarkable on this occasion. He is not a kind of man whom I can talk with, or greatly help to talk; so, though I sat next to him, nothing came of it. He told me some stories of his life in the Temple—little funny incidents, that he afterwards wrought into his dramas; in short, a sensible, active-minded, clearly perceptive man, with a humorous way of showing up men and matters. . . . I wish I could know exactly what is the English style of good conversation. Probably it is something like plum-pudding—as heavy, but seldom so rich.

"After dinner Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. D., with their respective ladies, took their leave; but when we returned to the drawing-room, we found it thronged with a good many people. Mr. S. C. Hall was there with his wife, whom I was glad to see again, for this was the third time of meeting her, and, in this whirl of new acquaintances, I felt quite as if she were an old friend. Mr. William Howitt was also there, and introduced me to his wife—a very natural, kind, and pleasant lady; and she presented me to one or two daughters. Mr. Marston, the dramatist, was also introduced to me; and Mr. Helps, a thin, scholarly, cold sort of a man. Dr. Mackay and his wife were there too; and a certain Mr. Jones, a sculptor—a jolly, large, elderly person, with a twinkle in his eye. Also a Mr. Godwin, who impressed me as a superior person—gentlemanly, cultivated, a man of sensibility; but it is quite impossible to take a clear imprint from any one character where so many are stamped upon one's notice at once. This Mr. Godwin, as we were discussing Thackeray, said that he is most beautifully tender and devoted to his wife, whenever she can be sensible of his attentions. He says that Thackeray, in his real self, is a sweet, sad man. I grew weary of so many people—especially of the ladies, who were rather superfluous in their oblations, quite stifling me, indeed, with the incense that they burnt under my nose. So far as I could judge, they had all been invited there to see me. It is ungracious, even hoggish, not to be gratified with the interest they expressed in me; but, then, it is really a bore, and one does not know what to do or say."

On another occasion he makes the following just remark on lion-hunters:—

"Leaving out the illustrious Jenny Lind, I suspect that I was myself the greatest lion of the evening; for a good many persons sought the felicity of knowing me, and had little or nothing to say when that honour and happiness were conferred on them. It was surely very wrong and ill-mannered in people to ask for an introduction unless they were prepared to make talk; it throws too great an expense and trouble on the wretched lion, who is compelled, on the spur of the moment, to convert a conversable substance out of thin air, perhaps for the twentieth time that evening."

Still more illustrious company were at a breakfast party at Mr. Monckton Milnes':—

"Mrs. Milnes greeted me very kindly, and Mr. Milnes came towards me with an elderly gentleman in a blue coat and grey pantaloons—with a long, rather thin, homely visage, exceedingly shaggy eyebrows, though no great weight of brow, and thin grey hair, and introduced me to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Marquis had his right hand wrapped up in a black silk handkerchief; so he gave me his left, and from some awkwardness in meeting it, when I expected the right, I gave him only three of my fingers—a thing I never did before to any person, and it is droll that I should have done it to a Marquis. He addressed me with great simplicity and natural kindness, complimenting me on my works, and speaking about the society of Liverpool in former days. Lord Lansdowne was the friend of Moore, and has about him the aroma communicated by the memories of many illustrious people with whom he was associated.

"Mr. Ticknor, the historian of Spanish Literature, now greeted me. Mr. Milnes introduced me to Mrs. Browning, and assigned her to me to conduct into the breakfast-room. She is a small, delicate woman, with ringlets of dark hair, a pleasant, intelligent, and sensitive face, and a low agreeable voice. She looks youthful and comely, and is very gentle and lady-like. And so we proceeded to the breakfast-room, which is hung round with pictures; and in the middle of it stood a large round table, worthy to have been King Arthur's, and here we seated ourselves without any question of precedence or ceremony. On one side of me was an elderly lady, with a very fine countenance, and in the course of breakfast I discovered her to be the mother of Florence Nightingale. One of her daughters (not Florence) was likewise present. Mrs. Milnes, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Nightingale, and her daughter were the only ladies at table; and I think there were as many as eight or ten gentlemen, whose names—as I came so late—I was left to find out for myself, or to leave unknown.

"Mrs. Nightingale had been talking at first with Lord Lansdowne, who sat next her; but by-and-by she turned to me, and began to speak of London smoke. . . . Then, there being a discussion about Lord Byron on the other side of the table, she spoke to me about Lady Byron, whom she knows intimately, characterising her as a most excellent and exemplary person, high-principled, unselfish, and now devoting herself to the care of her two grandchildren—their mother, Byron's daughter, being dead. Lady Byron, she says, writes beautiful verses. Somehow or other, all this praise, and more of the same kind, gave me an idea of an intolerably irreproachable person; and I asked Mrs. Nightingale if Lady Byron was warm hearted. With some hesitation, or mental reservation—at all events not quite outspoken—she answered that she was.

"I was too much engaged with these personal talks to attend much to what was going on elsewhere; but all through breakfast I had been more and more impressed by the aspect of one of the guests, sitting next to Milnes. He was a man of large presence—a portly personage, grey-haired, but scarcely as yet aged; and his face had a remarkable intelligence, not vivid nor sparkling, but conjoined with great quietude—and if it gleamed or brightened at one time more than another, it was like the sheen over a broad surface of sea. There was a somewhat careless self-possession, large and broad enough to be called dignity; and the more I looked at him, the more I knew that he was a distinguished personage, and wondered who. He might have been a Minister of State; only there is not one of them who has any right to such a face and presence. At last—I do not know how the conviction came—but I became aware that it was Macaulay, and began to see some slight resemblance to his portraits. But I have never seen any that is not wretchedly unworthy of the original. As soon as I knew him, I began to listen to his conversation, but he did not talk a great deal—contrary to his usual custom; for I am told he is apt to engross all the talk to himself. Probably he may have been restrained by the presence of Ticknor and Mr. Palfrey, who were among his auditors and interlocutors; and as the conversation seemed to turn much on American subjects, he could not well have assumed to talk them down. I am glad to have seen him—a face fit for a scholar, a man of the world, a cultivated intelligence.

"After we left the table, and went into the library, Mr. Browning introduced himself to me—a younger man than I expected to see, handsome, with brown hair. He is very simple, and agreeable in manner, gently impulsive, talking as if his heart was uppermost. He spoke of his pleasure in meeting me, and his appreciation of my books; and—which has not often happened to me—mentioned that 'The Blithedale Romance' was the one he admired most. I wondered why. I hope I showed as much pleasure at his praise as he did at mine; for I was glad to see how pleasantly it moved him."

The following, which is written in 1857 at Liverpool, introduces Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby:—

"I want to the Town-Hall, according to the programme, at eleven o'clock. There was already a large number of people (invited guests, members of the Historical Society, and other local associations) assembled in the great Ball-room, and one of these was delivering an address to Mr. Brown as I entered. Approaching the outer edge of the circle, I was met and cordially greeted by Monckton Milnes, whom I like, and who always reminds me of Longfellow, though his physical man is more massive. While we were talking together, a young man approached him with a pretty little expression of surprise and pleasure at seeing him there. He had a slightly affected or made-up manner, and was rather a comely person. Mr. Milnes introduced him to me as Lord ——. Hereupon, of course, I observed him more closely; and I must say that I was not long in discovering a gentle dignity and half-imperceptible reserve in his manner; but still my first impression was quite as real as my second one. He occupies, I suppose, the foremost position among the young men of England, and has the fairest prospects of a high course before him; nevertheless, he did not impress me as possessing the native qualities that could entitle him to a high public career. He has adopted public life as his hereditary profession, and makes the very utmost of all his abilities, cultivating himself to a determined end, knowing that he shall have every advantage towards attaining this object. His natural disadvantages must have been, in some respects, unusually great; his voice, for instance, is not strong, and appeared to me to have a more positive defect than mere weakness. Doubtless, he has struggled manfully against this defect; and it made me feel a certain sympathy, and indeed a friendliness, for which he would not at all have thanked me, had he known it. I felt, in his person, what a burden it is upon human shoulders, the necessity of keeping up the fame and historical importance of an illustrious house; at least, when the heir to its honours has sufficient intellect and sensibility to feel the claim that his country, and his ancestors, and his posterity all have upon him. Lord —— is fully capable of feeling these claims; but I would not care, methinks, to take his position, unless I could have considerably more than his strength."

Enough of portraits—unless we be tempted by this very fine one of an anonymous lady, seen at a Lord Mayor's banquet:—

"My eyes were mostly drawn to a young lady, who sat nearly opposite me across the table. She was, I suppose, dark, and yet not dark, but rather seemed to be of pure white marble, yet not white; but the purest and finest complexion, without a shade of colour in it, yet anything but sallow or sickly. Her hair was a wonderful deep raven-black, black as night, black as death; not raven-black, for that has a shiny gloss, and hers had not, but it was hair never to be painted nor described—wonderful hair, Jewish hair. Her nose had a beautiful outline, though I could see it was Jewish, too; and that, and all her features, were so fine that sculpture seemed a despicable art beside her, and certainly my pen is good for nothing. If any likeness could be given, however, it must be by sculpture, not painting. She was slender and youthful, and yet had a stately and cold, though soft and womanly grace; and, looking at her, I saw what were the wives of the old patriarchs in their maiden or early married days—what Judith was, for, womanly as she looked, I doubt not she could have slain a man in a just cause—what Bathsheba was, only she seemed to have no sin in her—perhaps what Eve was, though one could hardly think her weak enough to eat the apple. . . . Whether owing to distinctness of race, my sense that she was a Jewess, or whatever else, I felt a sort of repugnance, simultaneously with my perception that she was an admirable creature."

And yet another, in quite a different style:—

"Captain —— and his wife Oakum; they spent an evening at Mrs. B.'s. The Captain is a marblehead man by birth, not far from sixty years old; very talkative and anecdotic in regard to his adventures; funny, good-humoured, and full of various nautical experience. Oakum (it is a nickname which he gives his wife) is an inconceivably tall woman—taller than he—six feet, at least, and with a well-proportioned largeness in all respects, but looks kind and good, gentle, smiling—and almost any other woman might sit like a baby on her lap. She does not look at all awful and belligerent, like the massive Englishwomen one often sees. You at once feel her to be a benevolent giantess, and apprehend no harm from her. She is a lady, and perfectly well-mannered, but with a sort of naturalness and simplicity that become her; for any the slightest affectation would be so magnified in her vast personality that it would be absolutely the height of the ridiculous. This wedded pair have no children; and Oakum has so long accompanied her husband on his voyages that I suppose by this time she could command a ship as well as he. They sat till pretty late, diffusing cheerfulness all about them; and then, "Come, Oakum," cried the Captain, "we must hoist sail!" and up rose Oakum to the ceiling, and moved tower-like to the door, looking down with a benignant smile on the poor little pigmy women about her. "Six feet," did I say? Why, she must be seven, eight, nine; and, whatever be her size, she is as good as she is big."

This last is a humorist's portraiture; the other was a poet's; and a poet's, too, are his sketches of natural scenery. It is curious, however, to find a touch of misgiving in all his praises of the scenery and people of this country: the eulogy is reluctant, therefore no doubt the more precious. These are general reflections on the English lake district:—

"I question whether any part of the world looks so beautiful as England—this part of England, at least—on a fine summer morning. It makes one think the more cheerfully of human life to see such a bright universal verdure; such sweet, rural, peaceful, flower-bordered cottages—not cottages of gentility, but dwellings of the labouring poor; such nice villas along the roadside, so tastefully contrived for comfort and beauty, and adorned more and more, year after year, with care and afterthought of people who mean to live in them a great while, and feel as if their children might live in them also—and so they plant trees to overshadow their walks, and train ivy and all beautiful vines up against their walls, and thus live for the future in another sense than we Americans do. And the climate helps them out, and makes everything moist and green, and full of tender life, instead of dry and arid, as human life and vegetable life is so apt to be with us. Certainly, England can present a more attractive face than we can; even in its humbler modes of life, to say nothing of the beautiful lives that might be led, one would think, by the higher classes, whose gateways, with broad, smooth-gravelled drives leading through them, one sees every mile or two along the road, winding into some proud seclusion. All this is passing away, and society must assume new relations; but there is no harm in believing that there has been something very good in English life—good for all classes while the world was in a state out of which these forms naturally grew."

Again—

"I shall always enjoy having made this journey, and shall wonder the more at England, which comprehends so much, such a rich variety, within its narrow bounds. If England were all the world, it still would have been worth while for the Creator to have made it; and mankind would have had no cause to find fault with their abode, except that there is not room enough for so many as might be happy here."

Mr. Hawthorne made several tours in Scotland. He praises Edinburgh—"There can be no other city in the world that affords more splendid scenery, both natural and architectural;" laments over St. Giles's Cathedral "having been kirkified into three divisions;" and is shocked, as everybody, native and stranger, is at the Canongate:—

"We left the palace, and toiled up through the dirty Canongate, searching vainly for a fly, and employing our time, as well as we could, in looking at the squalid mob of Edinburgh, and peeping down the horrible vistas of the closes, which were swarming with dirty life, as some mouldy and half-decayed substance might swarm with insects—vistas down alleys where sin, sorrow, poverty, drunkenness, all manner of sombre and sordid earthly circumstances, had imbued the stone, brick, and wood of the habitations for hundreds of years. And such a multitude of children too; that was a most striking feature."

In Linlithgow, too—"Lithgow for wells"—our traveller was troubled by the dirt and low manners of the people:—

"The street looks as old as any that I have seen, except, perhaps, a vista here and there in Chester—the houses all of stone, many of them tall, with notched gables, and with stone staircases going up outside, the steps much worn by feet now dust; a pervading ugliness, which yet does not fail to be picturesque; a general filth and evil odour of gutters and people, suggesting sorrowful ideas of what the inner houses must be when the outside looks and smells so badly; and finally, a great rabble of the inhabitants, talking, idling, sporting, staring about their own thresholds and those of dram-shops, the town being most alive in the long twilight of the summer evening. There was nothing uncivil in the deportment of this dirty people, old or young; but they did stare at us most unmercifully."

He is struck, too, with another national peculiarity:—

"The Scotch seem to me to get drunk at very unseasonable hours. I have seen more drunken people here than during all my residence in England, and, generally, early in the day. Their liquor, so far as I have observed, makes them goodnatured and sociable, imparting as perhaps needed geniality to their cold natures."

After all this, we may console ourselves with a complimentary remark, mixed with more descriptions of dirt:—

"I think the poorer classes of Glasgow excel even those in Liverpool in the bad eminence of filth, uncombed and unwashed children, drunkenness, disorderly deportment, evil smell, and all that makes city poverty disgusting. In my opinion, however, they are a better-looking people than the English (and this is true of all classes), more intelligent of aspect, with more regular features. I looked for the high cheek-bones, which have been attributed as a characteristic feature to the Scotch, but could not find them. What most distinguishes them from the English is the regularity of the nose, which is straight, or sometimes a little curved inward; whereas the English nose has no law whatever, but disports itself in all manner of irregularity. I very soon learned to recognise the Scotch face, and when not too Scotch, it is a handsome one."

He makes an odd mistake in saying of Glasgow that "dark-grey granite is the universal building material;" but, in general, he is a correct as well as a close observer.—*Scotsman.*

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" OF AUG. 5.

THE SHAKO DISCARDED.

One of the first acts of the Emperor in this campaign has been to throw away the shako, which had, indeed, already begun to ornament the corn-fields and to crown the hop-poles. In the Crimea stock and shako were at once discarded. If soldiers were meant for decorative parades in time of peace, there might still be something to say against the æsthetic qualities of shako and of stock. But setting aside that untenable hypothesis, it does not seem so wise as we should wish to think it, seeing its costliness, to provide the soldier with elaborately heavy, tightly buttoned, and thickly padded clothing in order that he may, the moment he gets into the field, throw away his shako, discard his stock, and tear off his buttons; to the great detriment of his variegated splendour of appearance, but much to the relief of his circulation and the increase of his fighting efficiency.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL CHARACTER.

It is curious to notice the alteration that has taken place of late years in our estimate of the German national character. Half a century ago, or even less, the typical German was a stolid sensual smoker, thick in intellect, speech, and person, and far behind the rest of the world, to the progress of which he was wholly indifferent. In fact, the terms in which Tacitus described the old Teutons—"dediti somno ciboque"—were still regarded as most appropriate, and it was thought very clever to depict their daily life as a ceaseless recurrence "du lit à la table et de la table au lit." The best excuse for such prejudice is to be found in the fact that English judgment was formed either from the habits of Hanoverian kings and their favourites or from the stinging epigrams of our nearer neighbours, with whom "c'est un Allemand," meant "un homme pesant, brutal." The charge of mental inactivity is one of the very last we should now think of bringing against the Germans as a nation; and, in view of the events of the last fortnight which have turned all Germany into a camp, it would be ridiculous to talk of Teutonic sluggishness. The rapidity with which the call to arms has been obeyed throughout Germany is one of the most remarkable circumstances of the present struggle, and is only one degree less remarkable than the silent and sober enthusiasm which seems to animate all classes of the nation.

AN ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

Nature gives a detailed description of an atmospheric telegraph invented by Signor Guattari, which professes to effect by means of compressed air all that is performed by an electric battery. By an ingenious system of tubes and stopcocks the inventor creates currents, or pulsation of air, which set in motion a lever connected with the writting apparatus. Any number of conducting tubes may be employed, and the machinery is so simple that it cannot get out of order. Of course it has an advantage over the electric system in being wholly unaffected by atmospheric influences, and in the requisite medium being always at hand. The Royal Scientific Institute of Naples has awarded to Signor Guattari a gold medal, in recognition of what they consider an important invention, adding a graceful tribute on its presentation to the effect that it was the only gold medal which the institute had ever awarded. As experiments with the machine were successfully conducted only a few weeks ago, the system cannot be pronounced chimerical; and we hope the attention of our Post Office authorities will be directed to it.

PAUPER CHILDREN.

The plan of boarding out pauper children appears to be steadily extending in England since the deputation of ladies to Mr. Goschen emphasized what they considered to be its advantages in this country. To the large towns which have adopted it Liverpool must now be added. We hope that the experiment will be carried out as carefully as at Charlton, Manchester, and that systematic visitation will be adopted by a committee of volunteer inspectors, including ladies. The last (1870) report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners shows that boarding out is making rapid progress in that country. This is very much the result of active private efforts, in which Dr. Neilson Hancock has borne an important part. The Commissioners seem well satisfied with its results, for they advert with satisfaction to the fact that while, according to the last report, the daily number of orphans and deserted children out at nurse had reached only to 689 throughout Ireland, in the present year the numbers had increased to 1,207, and they look forward to a further increase, due partly to the further adoption of the method by boards of guardians, and partly to the recent extension by Parliament, at the Commissioners' suggestion, of the age at which they may be boarded out from five to ten years. It is generally considered that this extension is sufficient, and probably the limit will subsequently be fixed at fourteen years of age.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

Tea and coffee, though often found in juxta-position on the breakfast table, are not by nature allied to one another. Dr. Gardner has therefore made a curious discovery in having ascertained that the leaves of the one plant may be substituted for those of the other without any considerable loss of the peculiar properties belonging to the tea plant. Twenty years ago Dr. Gardner made the result of his experiments known to the public, and succeeded in attracting the notice of many merchants and chemists to the matter; but the coffee planters, fearing that the price of the berry would be lowered by the employment of the leaves, contrived to divert from it all general attention. "But," says the doctor, "the other day on passing a grocer's shop where a large variety of teas were somewhat ostentatiously displayed, I noticed that one chest, labelled 'Assam tea,' had a very unusual appearance. I purchased some, and found it to be prepared coffee leaves. The leaves are in small fragments, not rolled, being too harsh and brittle for that operation, but convenient for measuring with a spoon, and yielding a strong, pleasant infusion," acceptable to the poor because of its comparative cheapness. Without disputing Dr. Gardner's taste we must still condemn the dishonesty of the transaction. Chicory may be palatable enough, but the same law which forbids it from being sold under the name of coffee should defend the customer from buying coffee when he wants tea.

PRETTY CONDUCT.

Those who will not listen to reason or submit to the restraints of common propriety must expect finally to succumb to law. We have more than once pointed out to the ladies and gentlemen who desire the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, that, setting aside the question of the sanitary usefulness and moral value of those Acts, about which people might agree to differ in a reasonable and Christian manner, there was another question as to the decency and lawfulness of their modes of opposition, about which there can be very little difference of opinion, and ought to be none. To scatter money among the unhappy objects of the Acts, in order to induce them to resist the law and to elude its curative provisions, to maintain a permanent propaganda in order to excite the women to unlawful acts, and to the unrestricted spreading of disease, might be judicious and justifiable from their point of view, but it was clearly unlawful. We hope the recent conviction of two persons concerned in inciting women to resist the law will induce all those who have adopted this remarkably mischievous course to desist from it. It may be well to remind this society at the same time that the filthy pamphlets, speeches, and handbills which are being circulated on the subject, and which we have more than once entreated them to withdraw from household consumption, have been declared by Mr. Bruce to come under the provisions of the 20 and 21 Vic., cap. 81. Notwithstanding that the avowed objects are not immoral, still the publishers of such productions and those who circulate them are responsible for the injury to morality which must be their inevitable effect. No one can desire to see these well-meaning but annoying, and, as we think, misguided persons, prosecuted for obscenity; and we hope therefore, they will take Mr. Bruce's hint, and as "at this season of the year there are no fires to which these offensive works can be conveniently and immediately consigned," that they will keep them at home.

MIKE M'COOLE THE IRISH GIANT.

The *St. Louis Republican* gives a touching account of the scene which occurred when a surgeon was called in to attend Mike McCoole, the Irish giant, on a recent occasion. Mr. McCoole, besides being a giant, is a prizefighter, and was lately shot "in his own saloon," the bullet entering his arm. When Dr. Hodgen was extracting the ball, we are informed, the stalwart form of Mr. McCoole lay stretched at full length; his head was reclining on his right arm, while his left arm, "bare and gory," was being operated upon. "Tom Kelly held McCoole's left hand, while Billy Carroll and John Powell walked about the surgery declaring that they would sooner have a leg cut off than suffer the pain their friend was doing." The following conversation then took place between Dr. Hodgen and the wounded hero:—"McCoole (anxiously). 'Will it never be as good as it was before?' Dr. Hodgen: 'No.' McCoole: 'Never?' Dr. Hodgen: 'Never as good as it was before.' McCoole (with a sigh): 'That settles it.'" Nothing more was said upon the matter, and "McCoole lay deeply meditating. The conviction flashed over his mind that his fighting days were over, and the reality of his sadness could not be doubted." We are very sorry for Mr. McCoole. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and some little diminution of the power of his arm, however great a misfortune to himself and humanity at large, is not altogether without its compensations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Of all the recognised remedies for chest affections, none are so efficacious as this unrivalled preparation. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes—"Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen Dr. de Jongh's Oil has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe it to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital.......................... $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital.............................. $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $8,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.—Chairman.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
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HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months..............................5 per cent. per annum.
6 " ....4 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.
R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 25th May, 1870. Agent in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	232,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
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H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).
HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

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John Cook, Esq., W.S.
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James Mylne, Esq., W.S.
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William Smith, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
Manager.—James Wilkie, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,882 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.
7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
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Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.
Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates. ROBERT GREY & Co.
September, 1869.

B R E A K F A S T

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.
Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d.
To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.
April 1870.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

To-morrow Friday, the 2nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Bombay Press, at Colaba, on account and risk of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
16 bojas of Feerumgaum cotton damaged by rain.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Anundrao Chintoba, Gunputrao Chintoba, and Madhowrao Chintoba, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Purshotum Junardhunjee and Gomutteebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, the mortgagors, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl or range of buildings, consisting of seven apartments, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-eight square yards (or thereabouts), the said piece of ground being assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 127, and the said chawl or range of buildings, being assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 57, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west by the property of the late Moroba Naransett on or towards the north by the property of Jehangeer Framjee Buxee, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Sorabjee.

AUCTION SALE of GRAIN, &c., at G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place.
A large stock of grain, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a remarkably light English-built sociable by Holman, of Long Acre, London, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting silver grey Arab carriage horses, a handsome iron grey Arab carriage horses, a handsome iron grey Arab riding horse, goes quiet in single harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

This day Thursday, the 1st inst., Messrs Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage horses, &c., the property of William Maidment, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner breakfast, tea and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers consisting 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, butter pots, waiters, tea tray, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated King's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a ditto containing handsome dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, best cutlery, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 10 persons, a set of camp ditto in 3 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, wine tables, and handsome ruby stem table argand lamp, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy rocking drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, handsome drawing-room carpet, a first-rate full-toned English mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, piano stool, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, four-post bedsteads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, gown and clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One remarkable light English-built sociable by Holman, with a pair of well-matched silver grey Arab horses and set of English plated mounted Harness.
One handsome iron grey Arab riding horse.
One child's poney, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.